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GRETCHEN A CHRISTMAS TALE OF OLD NEW YORK

All peaceful in New Amsterdam,
Save that a piping breeze,
Born in the dreary Harlaaem wastes,
Rattles the wintry trees;
And Broadway holds a drift of snow
That reaches to the knees.

'Tis Christmas eve; the chapel bell
From gun-girt fort resounds,
And from the somber Northern woods
Its solemn voice rebounds,
Commingled with the mournful cry
Of supplicating hounds.

And now the sturdy Hollanders,
All earthly things forgot,
Are seen upon the heavy road
In many a little knot,
Wending their way to kneel and pray
Within the holy spot.

The honest burghers dread no ill
To children, kine or sheep;
The tomahawk on yonder hill
Lies buried very deep;
The pipe of peace has touched their lips,
And War has gone to sleep.

So, while the vrouw in ingle nook
Turns o'er her Bible leaves,
And holly boughs in gay festoons
The busy daughter weaves,
Unbolted is the friendly door
On this most blest of eves.

Each little rosy face up stairs
Is still in slumber sweet,
Save one, whom pity keeps awake;
Her pulses quickly beat
The while she thinks of the sick child
Across the wintry street.

And ever and anon she hears,
In spite of bell and blast,
An angry sound from distant hound
Float o'er the dreary vast;
And much she fears that Santa Claus
May speed his deer too fast.

With nimble foot the chieftan scales
The wooden palisade;
The bell has ceased—the white man prays
To one who cannot aid!
Swift, through this unprotected house
He glides—a deadly shade!

To seize the guns of sire and sons
His fiendish fingers ache;
His footfalls on the sanded floor
Are noiseless as a snake;
And now he bends him o'er the bed
Where Gretchen lies awake.

A stifled cry comes from his lips,
The murderous axe upflies;
One shriek of fright upon the night
May foil their enterprise.
What careth he for yellow curls
And pretty baby eyes?

But ere the brutal blade descends
Upon the little maid
Her arms are flung about his neck,
Her lips to his have strayed,
And thus she cries, "Dear Santa Claus,
I'm not a bit afraid!

"I'm glad you came, you kind old thing,
Before to sleep I fell,
Please take my toys across the street
To little Isabel,
For she's so very, very ill
And I'm so very well.

"Her sick room you will know at once,
The rushlight you will see;
Her cough, poor dear, you'll plainly hear,
Much worse it cannot be;
Give her the toys—but please don't say
You brought them first to me."

The savage understood full well
The words of pitying woe;
His heart beats wildly; now he stands
Once more upon the snow.
What does this strange sensation mean
That makes him tremble so?

His ears detect th' patient hum
Of many a restless brave,
While tears he ne'er had known before
His painted features lave;
His gods had sent him forth to kill;
Her God is whispering—"Save!"

As the good dominie descants
On the Commandments ten,
A mighty arm flings open wide
The massive door, and then
They see a fur clad chief, who cries,
"Your guns, ye Christian men!"

Well know they what the warning means!
Out in the storm they pour,
Father and son, and lover, too,
A lion hearted score;
And each unto his cottage flies
To barricade his door.

No need—the foemen dread the gun,
And as they flee in fear
Their leader at the altar kneels
And hears the words, sincere,
"Oh, God, I thank Thee that Thy love
May enter—even here!"

THOMAS FROST.

Oh, would that older ears might hear
What faithful dog would tell!
There crouch within the forest gloom,
Where darkest shadows dwell,
A hundred painted savages!
A hundred hearts of hell!

And one who knows not pity's voice
Their cruel steps doth lead;
Of old and young, he'd still each tongue
That speaks the white man's creed.
The gods of wood to which he bows
Have bid him do the deed!

From some bold trader has he heard
The story of the Child;
Of Christmas gifts, of Christmas joys,
Peace and forgiveness, mild;
And Cradle, Crown of Thorns and Cross
His savage heart reviled.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Flo—There's that conceited Flyhigh girl the manager is stuck on. She can't sing a little bit.

Lee—That's not what you told the manager last night.

Flo—Of course it wasn't. I told him that he had remarkably good taste. And I got my raise, too.—Music and Drama.

A Retiring Genius.

Though song is Patti's peerless gift,
And has been hers so long,
She never will appear before
The footlights—for a song.
—Puck.

The Retort Candid.

Tottle—I must go back. Time is money, you know.

Gayboy—Yes; I suppose that's why the Rialto is so full of millionaires just now.—Music and Drama.

Not Flattered.

Cholly—Why not leave the stage? I believe I love you, after all.

Dolly—I dareay; after all the other girls have refused you!—Music and Drama.

Advice.

Fair Pupil—Which of the operatic artists would you recommend to me as a model?

Professor—Nilsson;—she's retired.—Puck.

Giving a Man Chance.

"Binkins says his trainer won't let him smoke cigarettes when he is getting ready for a football game."

"That's only right. He wants to leave the man some chance for his life, doesn't he?"—Washington Star.

A Sensible Opinion.

In one of the strongest of Republican papers we read:

"It is entirely safe to predict that one of the effects of the Democratic tariff tinkering this winter will be the election of a Republican House next fall."

This is the positive opinion of the Commercial, and in that conviction we cannot see how it can be "good politics" on the part of Republican Congressmen to throw any unnecessary obstacle in the way of the passage of the Democratic bill.—Buffalo Commercial.

A Distinction.

"Do you enjoy going to school?" asked the youth's uncle.

"Yes, sir. I enjoy goin' all right. It's sittin' still in school after I get there that I don't like.—Washington Star.

The New Ritual.

She—"So you think 'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors,' a petition too hard for humanity."

He—"Yes. It should be 'Forgive us our debts as we forgive ourselves for owing others.'"—Life.

What to Do With Wedding Cake.

If you have any wedding cake given you put it under your pillow to dream on. Your sleep will be pleasanter than if you ate it.—Atchison Globe.

MADE HIS OWN WHEEL.

A Maryland Boy Who Was Not Balked for Want of Money.

"They come high, but we must have 'em," is what John Mayne, a Lainganore mountaineer, thought when he saw hundreds of wheelmen riding over

JOHN MAYNE AND HIS WHEEL.

the smooth roads of Frederick county, Maryland, several months ago. John is only 16 years old, but he thought he would be able to ride a bike. All that was necessary was to get the bike, and that he made up his mind to do.

He soon learned that a wheel would cost him anywhere from $100 to $150, and that was a little more than he felt able to pay. His funds were a little low, but he had made up his mind to have one, so he concluded that he would start to manufacture one. In his part of the country the roads are as smooth as concrete pavements, and John had often pictured himself passing along on his silent steed, leaving the fast horses in the rear. His cash did not increase in proportion to his desire for a wheel, so out there on the farm in the mountainous country he went into his father's shop and started to construct a racer. He worked early and late, until he had finished the construction of the wheel, and now he is seen on the road trying to keep pace with some of the riders of pneumatic-tired iron horses. The entire wheel, with the exception of an old iron tire from a carriage wheel, was made by the boy. The rear wheel was made of a solid piece of oak, while the handle bar and seat are made of a lighter wood.

WANT TO "CATCH COLD."

If You Do, Just Disobey Any of These Rules.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected.

In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even life.

When hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from the warm atmosphere into a cooler one, keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose before it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.

BRILLIANTS.

All the water in the ocean
Can never turn the swan's black legs to white.
—Titus Andronicus.

Ah, wife of mine, whose clinging hand I hold,
Shrink you before the New, or at the Old?
And those far eyes that hold the silent fast—
Look they upon the Future, or the Past?
—Richard Underwood Johnson.

"Yes, darling, let them go!" so ran the strain;
"Yes, let them go; gain, fashion, pleasure, power,
And all the busy elves to whose domain
Belongs the nether sphere, the fleeting hour;

Without one envious sigh, one anxious scheme,
The nether sphere, the fleeting hour, resign;
Mine is the world of thought, the world of dream;
Mine all the past, and all the future mine."
—T. B. Macaulay.

Money answers everything
But a guilty conscience' sting,
Whose immortal torments are
Quite unsupportable to bear,
Nor the silver of Peru,
Nor the wealth the East do show,
Nor the softest bed of down,
Nor the jewels of a crown,
Can give unto the mind a pow'h
Toeb ar it twinges half an h ur.
—Roger Wolcott.

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart
In thinking too of thee;
Yet there was round thee such a dawn
Of light ne'er seen before
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore.
—Rev. Charles Wolfe.

By a clear well, within a little field
Full of green grass and flowers of every hue,
Sat three young girls, relating (as I knew)
Their loves. And each had twined a bough to shield
Her lovely face; and the green leaves did yield
The golden hair their shadow; while the two
Sweet colors mingled, both blown lightly through
With soft wind forever stirr'd and still'd.
After a little while one of them said
(I heard her), "Think! if ere the next hour struck,
Each of our lovers should come here to-day.
Think you that we should fly or feel afraid?"
To whom the others answer'd, "From such luck
A girl would be a fool to run away."
(Translated by Rossetti.) —Boccaccio.

Farmer Pop-Corn in the Musee.

"Gosh! That feller must ha' bin mo nkeyin' with a mighty big buzz-saw!"

A Sure Thing.

Van Demmit—"I made a couple of cinches late yesterday."

Fenilworth—"What about?"

Van Demmit—"I'm going on a railway trip, you know; so I bet one man the train would be wrecked, and another man bet me it wouldn't be robbed. I don't see how I can lose."—Puck.

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A FAIR VIRGINIAN.

A TALE OF THE FIRST BULL RUN.

By DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NIGHT ATTACK.

When Lacy Norton turned his back upon all that he owned and loved that afternoon he knew that he was taking his life in his hands. There was a murderous gleam in Bilger's eyes as he bestowed a parting glance at him that would have aroused his suspicions even if he had not been warned by Hannibal.

It was not cowardice; it was his extraordinary forethought and consideration for his sister that caused him to select a by-road he thought his enemies would not take into their calculations. If he could place a dozen miles between himself and his enemies, the remainder of the journey North would be comparatively free from danger; he did not even anticipate interruption. He was a mile from his house before he discovered that his favorite hound was at his horse's heels. He stopped his horse immediately, but the dog refused to obey his command. His anger did not produce the desired effect. The hound groveled in the middle of the road, but persisted in following him until his master was half inclined to accept his companionship as providential. At least he made no further attempt to drive the dog home; thereafter, the master, horse and hound seemed to be in entire accord in getting over the ground quickly. Leaving Lacy Norton pursuing the course he selected in his flight to the North, we will return to the Pine Tree inn.

The ruffian Bilger and his comrades experienced at Norton's hands served as a pretext for action which otherwise in all probability would not have been countenanced, much less encouraged by any one who knew Lacy Norton. Bilger possessed just sufficient cunning to conceal his real motives. He thirsted for the blood of the man who had coolly relegated him to his proper place, and resented his impertinence. But he did not care to place himself in jeopardy by wreaking personal revenge; instead of making it a personal matter, he would commit the members of the new formed company to a line of action that would accomplish his purpose.

To this end, when the self-constituted committee returned to the Pine Tree, Bilger artfully elicited expressions from his fellows. One of these, a coarse-featured, low-browed man with a sinister cast in one eye that seemed to be continually roving from one object to another, was violent in his denunciations of Norton. This man, whose blasphemy was bloodcurdling, openly advocated an immediate attack upon Norton's house that night, adding that it was immaterial whether he was taken dead or alive.

Bilger affected to oppose such extreme measures "so early in the game," which elicited scorn from the resentful man, who was surprised that a man of Bilger's disposition should weaken, much less "show the white feather." Bilger testily inquired what Snip Dickson would do, then artfully suggested a milder course.

Meantime the committee that assumed to regulate the actions of the residents of a county without indulging in the formality of a meeting that would give color to the exercise of such extraordinary authority, were stimulated by the whiskey and water they drank. The bar room of the Pine Tree was redolent with the perfumes of the universally appreciated liquids. Bilger kept himself well in the background until the fumes of the liquor clouded his companion's brains, then he apparently yielded a reluctant assent to the scheme he had evolved.

This was a suggestion to return to Norton's by another circuitous road, and effect his capture. It was Dixon who fathered and urged this move when some of his companions, remembering the manner of the man they were dealing with, were inclined to postpone action.

"Here," said Dixon as he raised his tumbler, "here's damnation to all traitors and success to the Southern Confederacy."

"Drink standing," Bilger added. The toast was clinched with hiccoughs.

"Remember," said Bilger, who was the soberest man there, "if anybody gets hurt in this business, the rest must carry him off; we must stick together."

"And no skulkin' 'lowed," observed Dixon pointedly.

"If we start now, we'll get there by dark," Bilger said. "Let us move."

Half an hour later they were on the road to Norton's. When they arrived at the forks, instead of keeping on the traveled road they struck off on the old unused by-road.

They were noisy, garrulous with whiskey, and each man was disposed to assert himself. They evidently erred in the matter of time. They had prolonged their stay at the Pine Tree much longer than they were aware. The potations they indulged in there were not deemed sufficient; more than one resorted to the flasks they carried in their pockets.

Night overtook them before they accomplished more than half their journey.

* * * * * * * *

Lacy Norton was ascending a hill side slowly when a sound was borne to his ears. He reined in his horse, and inclined an ear. The sound of voices was borne to him on the night breeze. He reflected a moment, then wheeled around quickly and returned to the base of the hill. A noisy brook babbled there; his horse had slaked its thirst in the purling waters but a few minutes ago.

There was a slender fringe of thorn bushes on one side of the road. Norton rode through this and posted himself where the bushes shielded him from observation.

He judged from the sounds that the party approaching was composed of half a dozen or more persons. He called the hound to his side in a low tone, dismounted, and commanded it to sit down beside him and remain silent. The horsemen—he could hear the horses' hoofs clattering over the loose stones—were evidently bent upon a mission requiring secrecy. What if they proved to be the party Bilger led to his house that day?

As Lacy Norton asked himself this question, his thought assumed a form that surprised him. He had never since his boyhood experienced a desire to inflict bodily injury upon any man. Now he wondered why he was not shocked upon discovereing that he thirsted for human blood. He confessed to himself that he craved opportunity to maim this man who violated the rights of others, and provoked conflict.

At that moment Bilger's voice fell on his ear. "Boys, we'll let our horses drink here. Maybe they won't get another chance to-night."

"I reckon mine will have all he wants," said Dixon. "When Norton finds we mean business this time, he'll cave. Where's that liquor, Sam? Mine's give out."

"It's just as well." Bilger's tone was sharp.

"Who is doing this, Bilger—you or me?"

"You have been doing the windmen in gray drop here, there, everywhere. The colors are down. What mortal could stand before such death dealing explosions as those that fill the wood, now almost obscured by a cloud of smoke.

But swords gleam; the colors are raised once more, and the thinned rank moves on as the officers shout "Forward!"

There is another sound, a louder, deeper sound more pregnant with meaning to all there. It is the death-knell of scores of brave men. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major and adjutant—all—all the field officers have disappeared.

As the echoes of that last volley from the battery reverberates along the slopes, the remnant of the regiment that marched so gaily into battle, staggers, and vainly strives to reform. But as officers and men continue to drop here and there, the wreck of a regimental organization Leonidas might have been proud to lead, falter, struggle, then slowly retire, while the film of death is fast sealing the eyes of the comrades they have left behind them near the edge of the wood.

Now the green sward is sprinkled with human blood. The fever of battle possesses the companions of those who were stricken in the first shock of battle. Commanders confront their men with eyes flashing fire as order succeeds order. The battle is fairly opened.

"Forward, men! We'll drive the Yankees out of the woods. Forward!"

The staggering line, shrunk to one-third its former dimensions, slowly reforms and retires to the rear. There are other lines; a host takes the places left vacant. They sweep past the dead, dying and wounded; they enter the wood with a cheer that ends in a yell

A cloud envelops the wood; it hangs over it like a pall. The cloud is illuminated at intervals, at times it is fringed with flame. The cloud is vomiting death right and left; death to those that wear the blue and those that wear the gray. The forest fairly blazes with musketry. Shells shriek fast and furious over the heads of the combatants. The musketry mows the dense undergrowth; shell and solid shot cut the trees as the battle rages in the heart of the forest. The thunder of artillery and the roll of musketry continues.

The Federals, astounded by the vigor and persistency the Confederates display, give way. They retire sullenly. The Confederates press them harder. The battle cry is "Follow them! Push them! Drive them! Give them ——!"

The good people in the North who were visiting their friends, teaching classes in Sunday school, or listening to sermons, read later how throughout that July afternoon the armies of the North and South contested the ground at Bull Run. How the forces on either side pursued and were pursued in turn. How the Confederates pressed and held from, were repulsed at all points; how the vantage lay with the federal forces in the early part of the day, and how the tide of battle turned unexpectedly when the contest was renewed later on different lines, and the Union forces swept from the field in the greatest battle rout to be found in the chronicles of war.

History tells us how the Federal forces lost the advantage of surprise by delaying their attack some hours later than was originally designed; that the delay was occasioned by the non-appearance of the Confederates at the time set for the beginning of the battle; that when the Confederates were driven back repeatedly, the firmness of one commander, Jackson, whose men held their ground, infused fresh hope into the demoralized brigades that fled before the Federal hosts, and they faced about shouting, "Stonewall! Stonewall!" The Confederates, attacked by Sherman on the right, by Burnsides and Sykes in the center, and fearing Porter on the left, broke and ran. Then it was that Gen. Bee, commanding a Confederate brigade composed of four regiments and two companies, with Imboden's battery, seeing his ranks broken, his men flying, encountered Jackson, whose forces were in reserve behind Bee's brigade, cried in anger,

"They are beating us back." The South Carolinian, who was educated at West Point, and was twice promoted for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec by Gen. Scott, experienced the sensations attending ignominious defeat, when Jackson promptly replied,

"Reform your lines. We will give them the bayonet." And Bee, contemplating the impassive face of the man whose name became a rallying cry in after years, shouted to his fleeing men angrily, "Halt! Here is Jackson standing like a Stonewall." At three o'clock in the afternoon everything promised victory to the Union army. At five the Federal army was routed, horse, foot and artillery. Never again during the war were such scenes of cowardice witnessed as armed men presented on the 21st of July, 1861, at the battle at Mitchell's ford on Bull Run creek, commonly called the first battle of Bull Run.

Gen. McDowell, the commander of the Federal army, held Gen. Miles' division in reserve at Centreville. Richardson's brigade, temporarily detached from Tyler's division, and temporarily under Miles' division, was ordered to hold the Confederates in check at Blackburn's Ford, while the remainder of Tyler's division, composed of Schenck's, Keyes', and Sherman's brigades, was counted upon to march down to the stone bridge, drive the Confederates from their front, cross the bridge and hold it. McDowell assumed that Gen. Patterson would occupy the attention of the Confederates under Gen. Johnston, at Winchester; but that wily general succeeded in withdrawing from Winchester long before Patterson suspected his ruse, and joined Gen. Beauregard at Manassas. He counted confidently upon reinforcements at Manassas, where he assumed command of the Confederate forces, but wisely adhered to the plan prepared by Beauregard, who was familiar with the ground, and who also resolved to cross Bull Run below the Stone bridge, and give battle to McDowell at Centreville. Johnston expected reinforcements to the number of 5,000 men on the evening of the 20th of July; their failure to join him rendered a change imperative. The federal forces under General Tyler began their march from Centerville by moonlight just before dawn. Hunter was to follow Tyler's forces two or three miles along the turnpike until he came to a forest road; the dirt road branched off to the right to Sudley's Ford. Here Hunter was ordered to cross. Tyler was counted upon to open the ball at 4. Hunter would cross the creek at 6, and Heintzleman's two brigades would follow Hunter's.

Probably there is not one soldier who has seen one year's active service who can recall an instance where a night movement was carried out without encountering unexpected difficulties. Tyler was just two hours behind time. The crossing at Bull Run was made by the federal forces at 9 instead of 6.

The battle was fought upon a plateau about a mile long and half a mile in width, varying in height from 100 to 120 feet. The eastern and southern slopes were covered with pine. The land under cultivation embraced about 150 acres in small fields. The ascent was not difficult. The northern slope is gradual; a series of undulating fields. The course of Bull Run is almost north and south for half a mile above and below Stone Bridge. The turnpike crossing it goes almost due west from Centreville. The road beyond the bridge lies through thick wooded bottom land, rises and dips again into the valley of Young's Branch. The road follows Young's Branch a mile, gradually rising until it reaches the level of the plain two miles from Bull Run, where it is crossed by another road leading south from Sudley's Springs. This road was the western boundary of the battle.

The Confederates occupied the side of Bull's Run. Jones's, Longstreet's, Bonham's and Cooke's brigades were posted in the order named near the run, in front of the principal fords up to the bridge, a distance of eight miles. Beauregard's plan was based upon the presumption that the Federal army would concentrate their efforts on his right; his extreme right, Ewell's brigade, was posted at Union Mills Ford. The brigades commanded by Holmes, Early, Jackson and Bee were stationed in the rear of those posted close to the run. It fell out that Beauregard's plans were as faulty as the plans of the Federal commander, for, whereas Beauregard assumed that the Confederate army of the Potomac would lead the way, and he relied upon it to maintain their ground, the army of the Shenandoah was relied upon to support the army of the Potomac. But the hard work really fell upon the men who were exhausted by the rapid march from Winchester.

The Federals crossed the run without opposition in the morning; Sherman's brigade was the last to appear on the field, and all the accounts warrant the statement that the Confederates were forced up the slopes and driven clear across the open plateau. This was the easiest work of the day; they held their ground there. They were steadily forced back up the slopes from ten till twelve. There was a long lull, then the contest was renewed fiercely, and increased in vigor from two to three. Bee's brigade, 3,000 strong, and Evan's half brigade, 1,500 men, were yielding ground on the plateau, when Hampton's legion and Jackson's brigade reinforced them, making about 7,500 men. Johnston and Beauregard followed Jackson, a portion of the Virginia Forty-ninth, seven companies of the Eighth Virginia, and two regiments of the army of the Shenandoah, making 10,000 men, less some losses experienced—reckoned at about 500. Before Johnston's reinforcements came up, the Confederates had twelve full companies of infantry, 260 cavalry and 22 guns on the field.

Opposed to these were four brigades of the Federal army, Rickett's, Griffin's and Arnold's batteries, sixteen guns—about 1,300 men commanded by Porter, Franklin, Wilcox and Sherman. Keyes's brigade was far to the left

Griffin's and Rickett's batteries rushed forward and seized a hill commanding the eneire Confederate left. Retention of this height meant defeat to the Confederates. At three o'clock the Federal forces held the key to the position. A few minutes after three the tide of battle was turned. A regiment of men whose violations of the laws subjected them to constant police surveillance, an organization that was the terror of the camp, and whose depredations on the march proved they were able to sustain themselves at other people's expense; notorious participators in bar room brawls; ever ready with their fists, and addicted to foul language, fit representatives of the "toughs" of New York, was ordered to support the gallant battery men.

Diverse views were expressed concerning the staying qualities of these bar room bullies. There were some who did not hesitate to predict that it would require twice that number to make them toe the scratch when the real work began, while others cited the dash and recklessness of the French Zouaves in the Crimea. The batteries led the way, pressed gallantly up the slope, took position after position until they gained the height in the rear of a house occupied by a Mrs. Henry. This hill is 200 feet above Bull Run.

Now the hopes of the Federalists and the fears of the Confederates centered upon this hill. The batteries would enfilade the Confederate left, and if permitted to remain would ultimately drive the Confederates from the field. Everything depended upon the character of the support rendered the batteries on the hill. Never in the history of the world did the prize-fighting element have as fine an opportunity to show the stuff they are made of than was given them at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July, 1861, at the battle of Bull Run. One and all had sworn loudly—too loudly—time and again that they would avenge the death of the excellent drill master, who recruited and organized, but who never disciplined them, since it was their privilege to assert that they were superior to any or all systems of discipline.

When the crucial test came, history tells us that they pulled their gay jackets off, that they might not be needlessly encumbered in the business of subduing the Southerners. How they advanced gayly enough until they espied a number of men in gray concealed among the pines, and a detachment of cavalry approaching them; how they broke and ran in confusion, scattered, and did not reform as an organization that day—all this is spread on the country's records.

The Confederate reinforcements ascended the eastern slopes; thirteen regiments were added to the twelve Beauregard had in the field; another regiment was ordered to support the batteries, but the two lines of battle had now "become so intermingled that from position alone neither could tell friend from foe." The uncertainty was of brief duration. The colors were discerned presently, then volley after volley of musketry was poured into the Federals; the batteries proved easy targets; cannoneers and horses fell at the first volley; the guns were captured and retaken three times. But victory remained with the Confederates. The Union forces were swept off the plateau; they melted away before the onset of the reinforced Southern army.

Then the Union army, by various routes, recrossed Bull Run, and pressed forward along the turnpike in inextricable confusion. Noon 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the people in Washington who could hire a vehicle of any kind, or a horse, repaired to places whence they could boast they beheld the battle. Newspaper correspondents, civilians, Congressmen, Senators rode or walked side by side, laughing, talking, eager to witness the fray. A stream of spectators filled the turnpike all day long.

When the Union army was routed horse and foot, and cannoneers and drivers in their mad haste to escape the steady rain of iron the Confederate batteries poured upon the mass of humanity that were wedged, writhing in the turnpike, guns were abandoned, men leaped out of vehicles that were unmanageable, civilian and soldier, the high office holder and the idler fled madly for their lives. Many ran all the way into Washington. History tells us 20,000 soldiers and spectators were driven miles by less than five hundred men.

* * * * * * * *

The sounds of battle diminished by degrees. They were no longer multitudinous. Rambling shots were heard where compact volleys of musketry filled the air. The trees were undisturbed by shot and shrieking shell. The chief sounds now were the groans of the wounded and dying. Men in mortal agony put their hands convulsively to gaping wounds, and breathed their last without a hand to help them. They wrenched their coats and shirts open with a single clutch, stared in open-eyed horror at their gaping death blow, then fainted away, or fell in the death-throe. Some there were who struggled to trees, or logs, and sitting upright brought forth the picture of a sweetheart, wife or of the children they would never see again in this life, and looking at their loved ones breathed their life away.

Among the dead and dying on the ground that portions of the armies had crossed and recrossed three times on that memorable Sunday afternoon, Colonel Mason lay unconscious. When the battle raged the fiercest between the legions that were the blue and gray, he fell with his face to the foe. Long before the fierce contest closed, the sound of the muskets and artillery that roused a great nation to arms was unheard by one of the bravest men that fell where the brunt of Bull Run was borne.

* The author is indebted to Harper's "History of the Rebellion" for the description of the battlefield.

(To be continued.)

LIKE A PHANTOM PHAETON.

Without Horses It Glides Along, Noiseless and Rapid.

Fancy an elegant mail phaeton, gorgeous in coloring, silver lamps and shiny leather top, moving along a fashionable thoroughfare in the stream of carriages without horses or shafts or any visible means of propulsion!

Such a vehicle has been recently astonishing the afternoon throng in Central Park, New York, according to the World. It resembles an ordinary mail phaeton, the propelling machinery be-

THE NEW PHAETON.

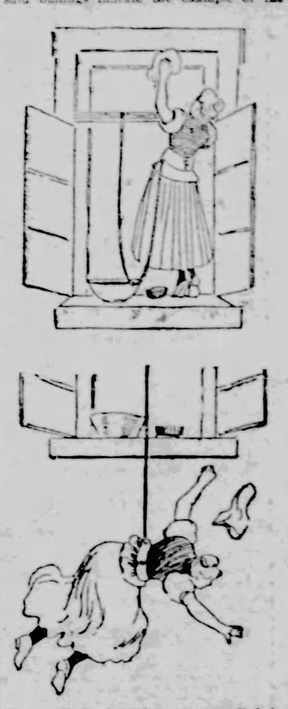
ing in the box under the back of the seat. The seat will carry two passengers. The wheels have solid rubber tires, the leather top, lights and other appointments resembling an ordinary carriage. The motor wagon is of a type said to be popular in Germany, where, it is claimed, 300 have been made. Emperor William has ridden in the one at Jones' Woods. He journeyed from Maxau to Lauterberg, a distance of fifteen miles, in 35 minutes, an average speed of 2.20 to the mile. The ordinary speed is at the rate of a mile in 2.40.

The motor is driven by gas which is generated as needed from ordinary benzine which is carried in a closed copper tank under the seat. From this tank the benzine passes to a smaller supply tank, from which it passes to the generator, where a volume of air is met. The resulting gas is then ignited by an electric spark. The expense of running a wagon is a half cent per mile. For long runs, 250 miles may be covered at an expense of 28 cents. Three and one-half gallons of benzine, which is one filling of the tank, will run the wagon for ten hours.

The wagon is a German invention, and was first introduced at the Munich exposition in 1888. One of these carriages will cost about $1,500 to $2,000. The inventor says William Esswein, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, drives to his country house, fifteen miles out of the city four times daily and has for two years.

A NEW SAFETY GIRDLE.

Maybe in the near future you will see hose and towels dangling from fourth story windows. That is, if the owner of said buildings imitate the example of the



Vienna landlords, who are compelled by law to furnish all window cleaners with a safety girdle, the rope of which is securely fastened to the wall. In case of an accident no particular damage is done, the working of the device being shown in the above illustration. Such a safety girdle would be very popular in Toledo, wouldn't it?

The Old Gag Still Works.

The tramp peeped over the alley fence and then made a rush and a leap for the kitchen door, where he knocked timidly, and the lady of the house opened it.

"What is it?" she asked, not at all harshly.

"I merely wished, lady, to rest on your steps a minute," he replied wearily.

"Don't you want something to eat?"

"Not now, lady."

"Are you sick?"

"No, lady; only tired."

"What's the matter?"

"I'll tell you lady, in confidence," he said, almost in a whisper. "Your next-door neighbor gave me, a few minutes ago, what she said was the best piece of steak they had had in the house for weeks, and I assure you, lady, that the effort required in its mastication was such that it was with difficulty that I could drag my wearied body off the premises, and once outside, I thought I would come in here to find a place where I might rest and recuperate for a few minutes. May I, lady?" And she not only let him, but she gave him such a dainty lunch that he has been chuckling ever since.—Detroit Free Press.

Good Thing for Wasps.

Mr. Lawson Tait, the well-known English surgeon, says that the sugar in certain fruits becomes changed into alcohol during the process of decay and that wasps sometimes get very drunk thereon. On grapes and certain plums, he says, "you will see them get very drunk, crawl away in a semi-somnolent condition, and repose in the grass for some time till they get over the bout,' and then they will go at it again." Moreover, Mr. Tait declares "that they do their worst in stinging, both in the virulent nature of the stroke and the utterly unprovoked assaults of which they are guilty. I was stung last year by a drunken wasp and suffered severely from symptoms of nerve poison for several days. In such drunken peculiarities they resemble their human contemporaries."

IN THIS VICINITY

OIL IN MERCER COUNTY.

Probable Discoveries Recently Made Near Celina.

Celina, O., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The prediction made some time ago that there was oil in large and paying quantities in this, Mercer, county, has been proven by the recent developments. At Mendon, north of here, there is quite an interesting field. The Manhattan Oil company are doing lots of drilling, and are getting good and substantial wells. A large loading track has been built by the C., H. & D. railroad for their use. Another oil field which from present indications apparently will be one of the leading oil fields in the state is located at Ft. Recovery, and is attracting great attention. The Dayton Natural Gas company was drilling for a gasser about four miles east of Ft. Recovery, and to their surprise they were rewarded by a flowing oil well. Quite a number of other wells have been drilled around this place, and all of them are said to have oil, but were plugged and abandoned, and it is thought if the plugs were pulled the wells would become good producers.

A BIG ENTERPRISE

Which Will be Incorporated in the Near Future.

Tiffin, O., Dec. 8.—Within a few days the papers for the incorporation of the Tiffin and Fostoria Consolidated Electric Railway Company will be forwarded to the secretary of state at Columbus. It has been decided to increase the capital stock from $300,000 to $400,000 in order to construct a line of 15 miles reaching from Tiffin to Sycamore, via Melmore, and it is probable that a line will be run from Melmore to Bucyrus and from Sycamore to Upper Sandusky next season. The company will continue its work on the Tiffin and Fostoria line, and announces that electric cars will be running between the two cities early next spring.

OIL MEN AGITATED.

They Want the Wilson Bill to be Modified.

Lima, O., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—There is considerable agitation in the oil fields over the clause in the Wilson tariff bill which allows petroleum oil to be admitted free, and the operators and producers in this field have kept the wires hot sending telegrams to Congressman Layton, asking him to exert himself in an attempt to have that part of the bill, at least, changed so as to not interfere with the oil industry of the country, which, they claim, will be ruined if the bill is passed, as there will be no restrictions on foreign oils being imported to this country in competition to the home industry.

EDITOR THOMPSON WILL FIGHT

Against County Printing in the Independent.

Defiance, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—C. U. Thompson, editor of the Republican Express, of this city, has filed suit against the board of county commissioners, Treasurer W. O. Barney and Coultree Bros., of Hicksville, editors of the Independent.

Mr. Thomson asks for an injunction upon the commissioners from issuing an order on the treasurer in favor of Coultree Bros., for certain county printing done by the Independent, which Thompson sets forth was by law due his paper.

It is well understood that the county printing was shifted by the commissioners as a punishment to Thompson for his assisting in the defeat of the Democratic "gang" at the late election.

PROTESTING TO LAYTON.

Oil Men at Lima Kick on Parts of the Wilson Bill.

Lima, O., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The producers of oil in this part of the state have had the wires busy the past week sending remonstrations to Congressman Layton asking him to use his influence in an effort to have the clause in the Wilson bill, admitting petroleum oils free, stricken from the bill. Congressman Layton has written the following letter to the senders of the telegrams which shows that he has given the matter attention:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.

Dear Sir:—Your telegram relative to placing oil on the free list received, and I immediately filed same with the chairman of the committee of ways and means, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, and called his attention to the protest. I will take the matter under consideration before the final passage of the bill and take such action as I think just in the premesis. I remain yours very respectfully,

F. C. LAYTON.

WORK OF THE WILSON BILL.

Two Big Factories Close Down at Kokomo, Ind.

Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The Diamond Plate Glass factory, of this city, closed down for the winter Saturday, owing to a strike in the grinding department against a 20 per cent reduction in wages. Eight hundred men are idle. The company will do but little until the tariff question is settled.

The Great Western Pottery works, a newly completed factory, will also hold off until the fog is dissipated. This concern has a capacity of 300 skilled men.

CLARA WEIKER PLEADS GUILTY.

She Will be Sentenced for Manslaughter.

Lima, O., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Clara Weiker, the child murderess, was arraigned in Common Pleas court and pleaded guilty to manslaughter. She is the young woman from Shreve, Ohio, who gave birth to a child in Fort Wayne, and while on her way home threw the babe from the railroad train near here, killing it. She was arrested at her home a few days afterward, and has since been in jail here.

She confessed to the crime and was indicted for murder in the second degree. She was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The indictment was nolled and changed to manslaughter, to which she pleaded guilty, and was remanded to jail to await sentence. When asked by the court if she pleaded guilty she answered by nodding her head.

PUTNAM COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Most of the Leaders Indicted for Embezzlement.

Ottawa, O., Dec. 6.—There is blood on the moon here and Democrats in the ring are doing some tall swearing while those on the outside are laughing. The grand jury yesterday found two indictments against ex-Treasurer Crawfis for embezzlement, and also two indictments for embezzlement against ex-Auditor Place and ex-Deputy Auditor and Treasurer Gerdeman.

The indictments which are causing the great sensation are the thirteen counts against ex-Senator Billy Sutton, three of these are for embezzlement and ten for accessory embezzlement. It is probable the cases will be tried in some other county.

Caught the Newspaper.

Lima, O., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—This morning, upon application of the Times-Democrat Publishing company of this city, a receiver was appointed for the Ohio Chemical company. The company has done an immense business all over the country, selling so-called bicloride of gold tablets for drunkenness and tobacco habit, and carries large advertisements with the leading newspapers of the country, who will probably get nothing. Stephen Easly was appointed receiver.

Girls Frighten a Man to Death.

Urbana, O., Dec. 7.—Sunday night, Jacob Rasor and three girls arrayed themselves as tramps and, calling upon Joseph Smith, asked to stay all night. Smith became scared, and the supposed tramps rushed in and took possession of his house. Smith ran into the woods and hid. Tuesday morning he was found dead, having succumbed from fright.

New Ohio Pensioners.

Washington, Dec. 6.—A few more Ohio veterans have been granted pensions, as follows:

Original—Joseph W. King, Levanna; John A. Keller, West Mansfield; William P. Wetherill, Lima; Thomas M. McWhinney, Franklin.

Supplemental—Paul R. Robertson, Youngstown.

Increase—John C. Selzer, Springfield; James M. Cook, Findlay; James Cridden, Caldwell.

Reissue—Robert Ellis, Mansfield; Ira M. D. Crane, Sandusky; John C. Miller, Dayton; William O. Seffell, New Lexington; Galen A. Knapp, Ashtabula.

Reissue and Increase—Elijah McGohan, (deceased), New Harmony.

Original Widows, Etc.—Uriah Sherboody (father), Akron; Louisa Walter, Cincinnati; Louisa Wood, Westboro; Sarah E. Miller, Canton; Margaret Fittler, Orrville.

Original—Alexander C. Patton, Springfield, Clark county; Riley Martin, Five Points, Pickaway county; Ezra Ohl, Middlefield, Geauga county; William M. Duff, South Solon, Madison county; Elzevor Devoe, Tiro, Crawford county; James O'Nell, Columbus, Franklin county.

Additional—Abraham G. Staats, National Military Home, Montgomery county.

Increase—Frederick Wissenger, Borne, Noble county; Alexander Morgan, Xenia, Greene county; John McCauley, Hustead, Clark county; John Carrigan, Lima, Allen county; William B. Byrns, National Military Home, Montgomery county; Martin V. McKim, North Salem, Guernsey county; George Ryan, Mineral Springs, Adams county; William J. Browning, Marysville, Union county; John F. Townsley, Spann, Clermont county.

Reissue—James L. Rector, Martin's Ferry, Belmont county; Samuel M. Richardson, New Matamoras, Washington county.

Original widows, etc.—Maria Kern, Oak Harbor, Ottawa county; Magdalena Fleming, Cincinnati, Hamilton county; Sarah J. Rambo, Shelby, Richland county; Lucinda Pence, Akron, Summit county.

Reissue—Josephine Long, Cincinnati, Hamilton county.

Original—Lewis N. Carman, Unionport; Eraser W. Jenks, Waterville; Richard Smith, Cincinnati; William G. Cowman, Hillsboro; Ludwig H. Holl, Dayton; Orville Kerr, Marion.

Increase—John Mitchell, Steubenville; Zedekiah, Bryan; Benjamin McDaniel, Pulaski.

Reissue—John M. Mackey, Youngstown; Jonathan S. Gander, Cumbridge.

Original Widows, Etc.—Mary K. Fuller, Kent; Amanda A. Costin, Bellefontaine; Caroline Chellis, Burton; Mary A. Winbigler, Jeromesville; minor of Frederick Schmidt, Toledo.

Supplemental—Martha M. Tonguet, Ottawa.

Mexican War Survivors (increase)—Adam Seiffert, National Military Home.

Original—Wm. Harrison, Sandusky, Erie county; Lewis E. Myers, Nashport, Muskingum county; John L. Price, Islesbogough, Hocking county.

Renewal and increase—Michael Cofnert, National Military home, Montgomery county.

Increase—John W. S. Goshorn, Antwerp, Paulding county; Simpson Sanborn, Fultertown, Geauga county; Lewis Overly, Kingston, Ross county; Anderson Bower, Kenton, Hardin county; Elias H. Way, New Vienna, Clinton county.

Original widows, etc.—Rachel Cole, Creston, Wayne county; Mary E. Blake, Columbus, Franklin county; Susan White, Zanesville, Muskingum county.

THE FAVORITE'S DILEMMA.

She sits within her straight-backed pew,
Her face in holiest study;
She wears a gown of purple hue,
And in her hat a single rose.

Her gloves are whit with stitches black,
Her veil a cobweb netted fine;
Her hair is coiled a little slack,
To give her neck a graceful line.

And sitting there in pious state,
With air demure and gaze remote,
Her Vogue-befriended thoughts debate,
Which shall I wear—a cape or coat?
—Jessie Saughard in Vogue.

WHEN COFFEE COMES ON.

"Does this cake make you think of grandma?"

"Mercy, no."

"Why not?"

"She always gave me two pieces."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"What was that quotation of yours, at Bond's wedding, that made him and his wife so angry?"

"Oh, nothing; only I was just foolish enough to remark that this was a tied that had plainly led on to fortune."—Truth.

Professor Hamerick, who has been studying chickens for twelve years, says, "the rooster is, by all odds, the proudest thing on earth with no exception." The professor's observation of drum-majors has been limited.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss Softly (who had been attending a course of lectures.)—"Oh, Professor, I saw such a funny old fossil in the museum to-day, I thought of you at once."

Professor Pliocene, the eminent geologist, does not know whether to feel flattered or not.—Vogue.

"But, papa," wailed the young woman, "you can have no idea how he loves me. He is willing to die for me this very minute."

"Well," said the old man, scratching his chin thoughtfully, "I don't know that I have any objection to that. I was afraid he wanted to marry you."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Wayback—"Great Scott! What you got the hired man ploughin' up the front yard for?"

Mrs. Wayback—"Our darter says that the first pictur' she takes with her new camera will be the house, and her book of instruction says she must break up the foreground; but, of course, she can't do that herself."—Lowell Times.

(Before a picture representing a sheep still guarding its dead lamb from a group of ravens.)

Mamma—"See, baby dear, those wicked black ravens are only waiting till the poor mamma sheep goes away, and they will eat up the dear little lamb."

Baby—"Ooo—ss—let's wait stoo!"—Pall Mall Gazette.

They had reached that stage of the engagement where she felt free to amuse herself by exploring his pockets. It so happened that he had forgotten to take out the ticket for his watch, and when she found that she immediately wanted to know what it was.

"That," said he, with as much dignity as he could command, "is a souvenir of the World's Fair."—Washington Star.

Lilinokalani had been moody.

"I don't care!" she exclaimed, after a long silence. "It's real mean."

"What is real mean, your majesty?"

"For them to linger along this way about my deposition."

"About which, your majesty?"

"About grabbing onto my throne. If they had to do it, they might at least have settled it before the Midway museums shut up."—Washington Star.

Maud and Mamie.

"O, say, Mamie!" exclaimed Maud, "you just ought to see Harry when he joined the National Guard. He looks perfectly lovely."

"He must!" rejoined Mamie rapturously. "I do so hope there won't be any war!"

"It would be dreadful if Harry were to get killed."

"I wasn't thinking of that. Lots of people go to war without getting killed! But he'll be terrible to spoil his clothes."—Washington Star.

Definitions.

Pessimist—One who was not consulted when the world was made.

An egotist—One whose glasses are convex with reference to himself, but concave with reference to others.

A benefactor—A person who purchases his own self-gratulation at the expense of our self-respect.—Washington.

Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and similar diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:

Clifford Blackman.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him weak and blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and 7 weeks he could not open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do any good. I began giving him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which soon cured him. It **saved his sight.** If not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2388 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

Who Was He?

Editor Camp Fire:—Having derived much pleasure from the reading of the Camp Fire for several years, and thinking that each should be willing to contribute his part of the fuel, I will forward a chip to be used when you need it.

Early in the spring of 1862 the 23d Ohio and the 30th Ohio were brigaded together in the mountains of West Virginia, under the command of Col. E. P. Scammon, of the 23d. Now, it was a common thing for regiments which had not seen any fighting, as yet, to get up little jealousies and nag each other as occasion might offer, and these two regiments were no exception to the general rule, and the rank and file of our regiment (the 30th) entertained a hatred for the officers of the 23d, all except Lieut. Col. R. B. Hayes and Maj. J. M. Comly, these two being equally loved and respected by both regiments, and I might say right here that this love and respect was extended to all the officers and men of both regiments, and all animosities forgotten after we had been in a fight together, to wit, South Mountain and Antietam, Md., in September, 1862.

Now the anecdote I started out to relate illustrates the feeling existing between the regiments at the time first mentioned—April, 1862. The two regiments had made a little expedition toward Giles C. H., up that branch of the Kanawha river then known as New river, but had been halted by order of the enemy near a pass in the mountains known as "The Narrows," and our friends, the enemy, also requested us not to go back either, but to surrender, and to that end they tried to surrround us, and, by the way, came uncomfortably near succeeding in their attempt.

Now it will be readily seen that vigilance was a necessary quality at the picket posts under the foregoing circumstances, and when orders were given for extra watchfulness the said pickets fully appreciated the necessity but even here the animosities existing between the regiments were not to be entirely lost sight of, as the sequel will demonstrate.

One morning at guard mounting the new officer of the guard fo that day was a lieutenant of the 23d, but whose name I never heard; and the officer of the day was Capt. afterward Maj.) Cunningham, of the 30th.

Just before the pickets started for their respective posts to relieve the old guard, the said officer of the guard made the boys a little speech, and ordered each one to keep awake the entire night on account of the extra dangerous situation in which we were placed, and if the order had come from an officer of our own regiment we would probably have accepted it as the proper thing, but from one of the 23d it was at once set down as tyrannical; and we resolved to disobey it to the best of our ability, yet so as not to be caught at it.

The writer, with some fifteen others of the 30th, under command of a sergeant, were sent to a post about one mile to the rear of the camp, on the line of retreat, and at a point where the road following a small branch passed through a deep cut or gorge in the hills.

"All was quiet along the branch during the day, and as night spread his sable garment o'er us we all, with one accord resolved to circumvent the orders of the officer of the guard, and at the same time protect ourselves from surprise by the enemy and also by the grand rounds.

Accordingly our sergeant sent one vidette to the front to watch for the enemy, and another one to the rear to watch for the grand rounds. The said sergeant kept up the fire and changed the videttes once each hour while the others slept, until such time as the vidette in the rear came in hastily and reported that he could hear the hoofs of the horses ridden by the grand rounds "rattling o'er the stony road," in the direction of the camp, whereupon the sergeant waked up the entire squad, who hastily rolled up their beds and grabbed their guns, and when the grand rounds, consisting of the officer of the day and officer of the guard, on horseback, arrived at the post, everymother's son of them looked as tired and sleepy as if he had not slept a wink that night.

The officer of the guard seemed well pleased with our vigilance and fidelity and added, withal, this further order that there should be two videttes placed a short distance to the front of the post, who should keep their guns loaded, capped and half-cocked, so as to be ready for instant firing if necessary, and the two officers then passed on to the front, about two miles, to inspect the cavalry outpost.

Now, it so happened that the writer and another private of the same company (I, 30th) named West were the videttes while the grand rounds were gone to the outpost

About 50 yards to the front of where the videttes were stationed there was a deep cut in the road, filled to a depth of abut ten inches or a foot with thin mud and water, and extending 25 or 30 yards further to the front and reaching from bank to bank on the sides, so that persons passing that way must pass through the mud.

Now as soon as the "rounds" had passed on to the front, West proposed to the writer that we advance the vidette station to the edge of the aforesaid mud hole, as we could hear persons better if they advanced through the water. So we advanced according to this suggestion and listened for intruders, but the sequel will show that West had another object than the ostensible one for this move, although the writer did not understand it then, but developed into an "accessory during the fact" with great gusto later on. In due course of time we heard the "grand rounds" returning from the front, and when their horses had taken several steps in the aforesaid mud-hole, the following challenge and replies passed between West and the "rounds:"

Vidette—"Halt, who comes there?"

Answer—"Grand rounds."

Vidette—"Halt, rounds. Advance sergeant, dismounted and unarmed with the countersign."

Voice from the front coaxingly—"Say, boys, never mind about that. You know who we are. That will be all right." (Horse takes a step or two).

Vidette — (peremptorily) — "Halt! Now you get down off of that horse, or we'll put a couple of holes through you. Aside to other vidette—"cock your gun." Both do so, when from the front:

"Hold on, boys, don't shoot."

Presently a man is heard wading in mud and water, and when he gets about half-way through, West discovers that he is still wearing his sword, and—

Vidette—"Halt! Go back and take off that sword. I told you to come unarmed!" (Low grumbling from middle of mud-hole).

Vidette—"Dry that up, or I'll plug you."

More mud wading toward the rear, and then another laborious wade toward the videttes, and this time he is allowed to come through and give the countersign over the point of the bayonet.

Vidette—"Countersign is correct. Advance rounds."

Officer of the day advances, leading lieutenant's horse and carrying his sword, while the lieutenant looks down ruefully at his patent leather boots which have a complete coat of Virginia clay, and when the officer of the day arrives, the lieutenant remarks that he "does not see the need of all this," but the officer of the day says: "Why, lieutenant, they were only carrying out your orders."—J. E. W., Co. I, 30th O. V. I.

Those Chickens Were Familiar.

Editor Camp Fire:—Please allow an old soldier to throw on a burr oak chunk to keep the blaze of patriotism bright and warm while he relates an incident or two of army life.

The old Fourth division (A. J. Smith's), Thirteenth Army Corps, found itself in camp seven miles west of Burwick Bay, Western Louisiana, on an open prairie, on the evening of October 7, 1863.

In this camp we remained until the 15th, holding our election, which helped to swell the plurality of Governor Brough somewhat. Our regiment (the 96th O. V. I.) gave him 224 votes and C. L. Vallandigham 5 votes.

The 17th Ohio Artillery, which organization was made up in Vallandigham's own district, gave him 7 votes and Brough 49 votes.

The vote of the 83d O. V. I, I presume, run about the same as that of the 96th regiment and the 17th battery—i. e., very few votes for Vallandigham. No coersion was used, and tickets were abundant for both candidates.

On our march from Burwick City to this point we stopped to rest one day near a field of sweet potatoes, and as the Southern chivalry are opposed to manual labor (unless in getting away from Yanks), we dug the entire crop and appropriated them to our own use. Late in the afternoon of the same day we halted to rest in front of a large, fine plantation house surrounded by contrabands and poultry.

Gen. Burbridge, who then commanded our division, passed along the line as we rested, and told us to buckle our haversacks or the chickens would creep into them. Well, we had chicken and sweet potatoes for supper and breakfast.

We followed up our line of march toward Alexandria until November 3, when the Johnnies brought us to a halt at Grand Cateau, or Carson Crow bayou, as it is called by the natives, where, after a severe fight, they started us on the back track. In this fight I was placed hors du combat by a gunshot through my left thigh. The rebs had too large a force for our little squad.

I should like to hear, through the Camp Fire, from other comrades of the old Fourth division, which was composed of the 16th, 60th and 67th Ind.; 77th Ills.; 19th Ky., 23d Wis., 99th and 83d Ohio, Nim's Chicago battery and the 17th Ohio battery.

By the way, only the First brigade of our division was in the fight at Grand Cateau, La.—J. A. Miller, Co. F 96th O. V. I.

They Were Not Rebels.

Editor Camp Fire:—As I have never seen anything in your columns from the old 78th O. V. I., I have concluded to throw on a pine knot as a starter. I am one of Lieut. Mills's Starr squad, that was always ready and willing to go into any and all places, wherever duty called, so that there was no worms in the question, for I have always and will always be afraid of worms of any kind. I am an old and almost helpless man of 64, and would sooner face a whole regiment of rebels than one little worm. That is one of my weak points; but enough of this. At the siege of Vicksburg our regiment or brigade was ordered around in the rear of Vicksburg by way of Raymond and Champion hills. I was detailed to take charge of the mortar boats at Young's Point with a squad of eight men. We kept up almost a constant firing through the tall weeds and bushes on the opposite side of the river from Vicksburg. We noticed a very large building on which we directed our fire. We soon had the satisfaction to see one of our monstrous shells strike it and tear it to fragments. We afterwards learned that it was used as a jail, and that they had several hundred of our poor fellows confined there. Soon after the fall of the building there was a fellow on the opposite bank waving with several hard looking men and claimed to be in command, but we paid no attention to him or his men. He called himself Capt. Crane. Meanwhile some of our boys caught a barrel which was floating in the river and which proved to be full of ale. Some of the boys drank too freely and one, Henry Giles, got down on the bottom of the boat and every time we would fire a shot it would throw him from one to two feet from the floor and he would come down with a dull thud, but he appeared to enjoy it, for he slept on. One of our boys went up on the bank, while Crane was trying to take charge, and reported that we were surrounded and that there were thousands of rebels coming straight for the mortar boat. Crane and his men lit out, and I have never seen one of them since, and this was all of all; our men seeing them run followed suit. All but one, Hiram Wilson, who never moved a peg. I finally succeeded in rallying them all together by pointing to Giles lying in the bottom of the boat. It happened that the supposed rebels were not rebels at all, but our own men who had been imprisoned in the old jail which we had demolished. They were gaunt and dirty, and it was hard to tell them from rebels. The rebels had no place to keep them and concluded to send them across the river, and it turned out to be a grand surprise to all, especially the released prisoners. Would like to hear from any survivor.—C.C. Redick, Co. I, 78th O. V. I.

He Wanted Another Gun.

Editor Camp Fire:—I am pleased to see the interest the old boys take in the camp fire columns. There were many incidents that will never be told unless the boys come to the front again as they used to during the war.

Many things happened where the bullets of the enemy were flying the thickest (and no newspaper correspondent was present to jot it down), that can only be told by those who were present.

Many things happen during a battle that is always remembered by those who participated, a most laughable thing occurred in our county during the great Battle of Shiloh. We were in line of battle lying down waiting for the Johnnies to come, and come they did, the woods were full of them, but our orders were not to fire until the regiment on our left front should retreat, but we did not have long to wait. The bullets soon commenced to come with their zip, zip now and then one striking the ground in the front of us and glancing would pass very close to our heads. I will not pretend to say how long we had been there, when zip went a bullet just over my head, and the next instant I heard a crash and for an instant I thought my head was busted.

Springing to my feet I turned around and there saw the most ludicrous spectacle I ever witnessed. My rear rank man was on his feet, hair on end, hands raised above his head, he had partly turned around and was jumping up and down, shouting at the top of his voice, "Lieutenant! Lieutenant! they have spoilt my gun, they have spoilt my gun!"

It was a sight to make a mule laugh. It seems that a rebel bullet had struck his gun, smashing it into smithereens, exploding the cap and knocking the gun out of his hands. I think the man was scared for an instant. I met the comrade a year or two ago at our reunion and asked him about it. He said he was not scared, but was just making a requisition on the lieutenant for another gun, and as there was so much durned racket around there just then he had to be very emphatic about it.—Yours truly, H. H. B., late Co. "G," 15th Illinois Infantry.

Too Conscientious.

Editor Camp Fire:—Here I come from Kansas with some sunflowers to brighten up the fire and some sand burrs to make the old comrades stick together. In April, '61, I enlisted in Co. K, 18th Ohio Inft., served four months and five days; when mustered out I enlisted in Co. H, 17th Ohio Inft. On Mission Ridge I went in as a veteran. I was mustered out in '65 with Sherman's army. I was in thirteen battles and never hurt a man. Now the reason I know this is, when I went out I got to studying if I killed a man I would be a murderer, so I just broke the ball or threw it away and fired the blanks.—I. H. Wells.

Brings a Lump of Coal.

Editor Camp Fire:—I come with a lump of West Virginia coal for the Camp Fire. I am fond of reading what the boys have to say, but this is the first time I have attempted to have a say. I, too, was a soldier, and served three years and seven months. I did all I had a chance to do. I was in my place every time my regiment was under fire; am a coffee cooler of $12 per month under the law of 1890. The bank of Ravenswood charges us 25 cents for cashing our checks since the coming in of the Democrats, but we will stand it for three years more. —J. L. Roseberry, late 1st Sergt. Co. B, 1st W. Va. Vet. Vol. Inf., Ravenswood, W. Va.

THE WOMAN WHO SUCCEEDED.

An Unusual Coat Was the Triumph Which She Achieved.

The woman who had vainly sought something a little different from every one else's winter coat, and had failed to find it, looked with anguish and envy upon the woman who had succeeded. She walked slowly down Fifth avenue and contemplated the world with a blandness and serenity which enhanced the beauty of her

THE UNUSUAL COAT.

coat says an observant writer in the New York World.

It was of lusterless black brocaded silk, made very long and very full below the waist. About the bottom was a narrow border of Persian lamb. The narrow wrists of the big sleeves had the same trimming. There was a broad cape of black velvet, also edged with the Persian lamb, but it was not as capes usually are. Instead of being abruptly cut off in front, it fell in two long, narrow ends to the bottom of the coat. The ends were caught with jet balls.

A "Trust" Which Is Popular.

There is a great deal of indignation felt against trusts. The Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, the Whisky Tin Trust, the English Salt Trust, and other combinations of the kind, are vigorously denounced, and it is a subject of controversy whether there are any trusts in England or America, and whether protection or free trade fosters them. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CHRISTMAS BLOTTER.

Brief Directions for Making a Neat Cover for One.

According to the New York Tribune no well-furnished writing table or desk is complete nowadays without a blotter, and it is one of the most welcome and convenient of trifling Christmas gifts. An excellent decoration for the cover is easily made.

COVER FOR BLOTTER.

Procure from any art store a piece of ragged-edge cardboard the desired size of the blotter. Then draw in the center of this the outlines of many envelopes, so that they lap over one another, as seen in the illustration. The stamps may be removed from old envelopes by means of a little warm water or steam, and transferred to those drawn on the cover. With a little care the postmark can be easily copied, and the outlines of the envelopes shaded with a paintbrush and some thin India ink. The name of the friend for whom it is intended should be written on each, and the outside is completed. This, tied to the blotting paper with bows of some bright ribbon, happily combines beauty with utility, and makes a blotter both odd and artistic.

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complete with stool and instruction book. Safe delivery guaranteed. Free test trial in your own home without a penny in advance. Price $45.00 cash or $50.00 on credit, $10.00 down and $5.00 per month. This offer stands unequalled in the annals of organ making. It is the red letter offer of a lifetime—never equaled, and never will be. This is our No. 23,000

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CORNISH & CO., Established 27 Years. Washington, New Jersey.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lame Horse.

W. B., Wisconsin:—It is no easy matter to locate the seat of lameness in a horse. While your horse is lame in both legs, seemingly, the lameness may not be in the legs, at all, but in the feet. Lameness sometimes baffles men who have devoted the better part of their lives to its study in horses. You are advised to examine for corns, as they are the source of the greater number of lamenesses in horses when the leg seems to be involved. If the horse has corns, they will be found in the triangular space between the bars and the wall, at the heel. They are nearly always found in the inside heel. However, from a careful perusal of your letter, it may be inferred that your horse has laminitus, an inflammatory condition of the laminae of the feet. Apply flaxseed meal poultices to the feet for several days. Give a cathartic of 15 ozs. raw linseed oil and 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in the drinking water twice a day, morning and evening, for a week. The shoes must be removed, and the horse should stand on the ground, with his forefeet. The bedding should be soft, and plenty of it. At the end of a month give this: Nux vomica, 3-4 oz.; pulverized ginger, 1 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 1 1-2 ozs.; mix and divide into 12 powders. Blanket the horse and wrap the legs from knee to fetlock with flannel bandages, not too tight. Walking exercise should be given once or twice a day. The horse should do no work. It is a trouble which is not easily overcome.

Something Growing Out of the Eye.

G. W. D., Ohio: The white looking thing of which you speak, located in the inner corner of the eye of your cow, is the haw which may have become affected by cold or injury. This haw, cosily stowed away in the corner of the eye is a provision of nature for washing specks, dust and grit out of the eye. If it has been injured and pus has formed in it it may be pricked a little, and poulticed. After this wash it with a solution of powdered alum, 2 drahms sulphate of zinc, 20 grains, water 1 pint. Some people, not knowing the cruelty of cutting the haw, remove it with a knife, which at once deprives the animal of the power to wash its eye.

Quittor in Horse.

S. E. A., Ohio: You describe quittor very closely, and a very severe case at that. In this pus forms between the sensitive and insensible laminae, or inner parts of the wall of the hoof. Matter forms and can only escape at the top of the foot, through pipes or sinuses. A probe should be introduced, pointing out the direction of the sinuses, and an injection of sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm, water 1 pint, well mixed, should be thrown into the openings. If the case is slow to heal, or granulate, use 2 drachms chloride of zinc to a pint of water. Before using either of these injecting solutions, poultice the foot several days. When pus has collected under the coffin bone, the sole must be pared through and if caries of the bone is present, the dead parts must be cut away, which requires the services of a veterinary surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pork From the Wheat Belt.

The following is from the St. Paul Press:

Some of the industries of St. Paul are in a thriving condition. Among them is the South St. Paul stock yards, where the packing houses are doing a much brisker business than ever before. Their receipts of hogs are 50 per cent greater than last year, and it is an interesting fact that there has been a very large increase in the number of hogs received from the northern part of the state and North Dakota. The hogs on the roads the receipts have tripled and quadrupled. This is significant as showing the rapid transition which is going on in that section from an exclusive devotion to wheat culture to a diversification of the farming industry.

Another interesting fact is that the hogs from that section are of considerably higher grade than those of the corn regions. There is a decidedly larger percentage of pork to the pound of live hog in the receipts from the northern belt than from any other, because they are fed chiefly on barley, wheat screenings, and other nutritious cereal foods. Every day's experience at the South St. Paul stockyards confirms the now well-established truth that hogs fed on the smaller grains are much more valuable to the packer than the corn-fed animals, and that even wheat converted into pork will yield the farmer a much higher price than he gets for it when sold by the bushel. At present prices wheat in this form is worth at least a dollar a bushel.

Wheat Fed to Hogs.

It seems somewhat strange to Eastern people to find wheat classed with swine feeds. It is true, however, that this bread grain has lately been used for pork-making, especially ungraded and inferior qualities, which sell at low prices, and are better adapted to feeding uses than for flour-making. It is claimed that it nets twice as much in pork, at recent high prices, than in the railway elevator. Perhaps the claim of yield, i. e., an average of fifteen pounds weight per bushel fed, may be a trifle large, but the results appear to be quite satisfactory to the feeder.

It is found to produce best results by soaking the grain, which is quite hard, for eight or ten hours, or preferably twenty-four, before feeding, insuring better digestion and greater gain of flesh. A light ration is fed at first, and increased gradually to as much as will be eaten without waste at each meal. Another method of feeding it is to grind coarsely and make a slop with milk, or with water, in the absence of milk. In the last few weeks of fattening it is recommended to mix one-half corn or corn meal. One-sixth of ground linseed can be mixed with the wheat to advantage.

This is good policy. It is one of the economic adaptations so profitable and necessary to success as margins of profit are closer. It relieves the market of poor grain, and to that extent tends to relieve stocks and stiffen prices. The hogs should have their share of the wheat. This grain has also been fed to poultry at a profit, and the experiment can easily be made with other domestic animals.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Mice and Rabbits Girdling Trees.

Mice and rabbits will not girdle trees where the following is used: Slake stone lime, and prepare as for ordinary whitewash. Take enough at a time to make a bucket two-thirds full, of the proper consistency for whitewashing. Add one pint of gas tar, one pound of whale-oil soap (dissolved in hot water), or one pint of common soft soap, or one pound of potash, or one pint of strong lye from wood ashes, and clay or loam sufficient to make the bucketful of the wash of the consistency to be applied with a whitewash brush.

Winter Care of Stock.

First look after the young stock. Those deprived of the mother's milk do but make a proper use of new food unless their ration is specially prepared. Note the condition of the grain, ground feed, hay, straw and corn fodder which is given them. Have everything sound, wholesome, and in the most attractive form. A feed once a day of roots or other vegetables chopped fine, or ensilage, is needed; but if this cannot be provided, be sure to have on hand plenty of bran and some oatmeal. Oats are also excellent, as they furnish material for the building up of the frames of growing animals, but the dry hulls make it necessary to give some of the laxative foods noted above. By properly mixing the materials raised on an ordinary farm, one can get a good ration. Older stock need shelter from winds, particularly at night, and from severe gales and storms at all times. During zero weather, make use of all available sources of warmth. Employ an extra man if necessary to aid in stabling the animals and in keeping the sheds and barns clean. Give all stock, old and young, exercise in the open air, except, probably, upon the stormiest days. Get all the growth possible from young stock, and at least maintain the mature animals in good flesh and thrifty condition. Keep salt, ashes and other condiments always within reach. Furnish all the water that is needed; during the coldest weather if it can be slightly heated so much the better. Animals with delicate appetites need a more carefully prepared ration if they are to pay for their keep. An occasional cooked meal will greatly aid as an appetizer. Feed these separately and try to get them into a healthy condition.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Woman's Experience.

As our last article was upon the feeding and caring for the small chicks from which we are to select the pullets for our winter layers the coming winter, we again wish to urge the necessity of taking time by the forelocks, in providing suitable conditions for their best development and growth, and also for the refitting or building new their winter homes. As the chicks are, or should be, now quite well grown, separate at once the cockerels from the pullets. All of the cockerels that will weigh two pounds had better be sold, leaving more room for the others. Those too small to sell should be confined in a cool, clean, airy coop, where they should receive all they will eat up clean of scalded meal, bran and middlings, with about one-tenth animal meal for morning feed, boiled potatoes or some green cut grass with the mash at noon, and whole corn or wheat at night, plenty of grit, gravel or crushed oyster shell should always be where they can help themselves, with clean water in abundance.

For the drinking cup we use old tomato cans, with the top melted off, a hole in one side near the top and hung on nails near the floor. The chicks cannot get in them with their feet and cannot tip them over,

Talmage's Sermon.

LESSONS FROM THE CONVERSION OF SAINT PAUL.

His Unhorsing Was a Fortunate Thing for the Great Apostle—Dr. Talmage Preaches in the South.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached in Birmingham, Ala., on Sunday. The subject was "Unhorsed," and the text chosen was Acts ix, 3-5: "And as he journeyed he came near Damascus; and suddenly there shined a light around about him a light from heaven; and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest."

The Damascus of Bible times still stands, with a population of 135,000. It was a gay city of white and glistening architecture, its minarets and crescents and domes playing with the light of the morning sun; embowered in groves of olive, and citron, and orange, and pomegranate; a famous river plunging its brightness into the scene; a city by the ancients styled "a pearl surrounded by emeralds."

A group of horsemen are advancing upon the city. Let the Christians of the place hide, for that cavalcade coming over the hills is made up of persecutors; their leader, small and unattractive in some respects, as leaders sometimes are insignificant in person; witness the Duke of Wellington and Dr. Archibald Alexander But there is something very intent in the eye of this man of the text, and the horse he rides is lathered with the foam of a long and quick travel of 135 miles. He urges on his steed, for those Christians must be captured and silenced, and that religion of the cross must be annihilated. Suddenly the horses shy off, and plunge until the riders are precipitated. Freed from the riders, the horses bound snorting away. You know that dumb animals, at the sight of an eclipse, or an earthquake, or anything like a supernatural appearance, sometimes become very uncontrollable. A new sun had been kindled in the heavens, putting out the glare of the ordinary sun. Christ with the glories of heaven wrapped about him, looked out from a cloud and the splendor was insufferable, and no wonder the horses sprang and the equestrians dropped. Mangled and bruised, Saul attempts to get up, shading his eyes with his hands from the severe luster of the heavens, but unsuccessfully, for he is struck stone blind as he looks out. "Who art thou, Lord?" and Jesus answered him "I am the one you have been chasing. He that whips and scourges those Damascene Christians, whips and scourges me. It is not Lord Jesus that is bleeding; it is mine. It is not their heart that is breaking; it is mine. I am Jesus whom thou persecutest."

From that wild, exciting, and overwhelming scene there rises up the greatest preacher of all the ages—Paul, in whose behalf prisons were rocked down, before whom soldiers turned pale, into whose hands Mediterranean surges put the control of their shipwrecking craft, and whose epistles are the avant courier of a resurrection day.

I learn from this scene that a worldly fall sometimes precedes a spiritual uplifting. A man does not get much sympathy by falling off a horse. People say he ought not to have got into the saddle if he could not ride. Those of us who were brought up in the country remember well how the workmen laughed when, on the way back from the brook, we suddenly lost our ride. When in a grand review in general coupled from the stirrups, became a national merriment. Here is Paul on horseback—a proud man, riding on with government documents in his pocket, a graduate of a most famous school which the celebrated Dr. Gamaliel had been a professor, perhaps having already attained two of the three titles of the school—Rab, the first; Rabbi, the second, and on his way to Rabbock, the third and highest title. I know from his temperament that his horse was ahead of the other horses. But without time to think of what posture he should take, or without consideration of the dignity, he is tumbled into the dust. And yet that was the best ride Paul ever took. Out of that violent fall he arose into the apostleship. So it has been in all ages and so it is now.

Again, I learn from the subject that the religion of Christ is not a pusillanimous thing. People in this day try to make us believe that Christianity is something for men of small caliber, for women with no capacity to reason, for children in the infant class under six years of age, but not for stalwart men. Look at this man of the text! Do you not think that the religion that could capture such a man as that must have some power in it? He was a logician, he was a metaphysician, he was an all-conquering orator, he was a poet of the highest type. He had a nature that could scan the leading men of his own day, and, hurled against the Sanhedrim, he made it tremble. He learned all he could get in the school of his native village; then he had gone to a higher school, and there mastered the Greek and the Hebrew, and perfected himself in belles-lettres, until in after years he astonished the Cretans, and the Corinthians, and the Athenians by quotations from their own authors. I have never found anything in Carlyle, or Goethe, or Herbert Spencer that could compare in strength or beauty with Paul's Epistles.

Again, I learn from this scene of the text that the grace of God can overcome the persecutor. Christ and Paul were boys at the same time in different villages, and Paul's antipathy to Christ was increasing. He hated everything about Christ. He was going down then with writs in his pockets to have Christ's disciples arrested. He was not going as a sheriff goes to arrest a man against whom he has no spite, but Paul was going down to arrest those people because he was glad to arrest them. The Bible says: "He breathed out slaughter." He wanted them captured and he wanted them butchered. I hear the click, and clash, and clatter of the hoofs of the galloping steeds on the way to Damascus. Oh! do you think that proud man on horseback can ever become a Christian? Yes! there is a voice from heaven like a thunderclap uttering two words, the second word the same as the first, but uttered with more emphasis, so that the proud equestrian may have no doubt as to who is meant. "Saul! Saul!" That man was saved, and he was a persecutor; and so God, by his grace overcame any persecutor. The days of sword and fire for Christians seem to have gone by. The bayonets of Napoleon I. pried open the Russian "Holy Alliance" and let the rotting wretches out. The ancient dungeons around Rome are to day mere curiosities for the travelers. The Coliseum, where wild beasts used to suck up the life of the martyrs, held on the Emperor was watched and Lolla Paulina sat with emerald adornments worth sixty million sesterces, clapping her hands as the Christians died under the new and the tooth of the lion—that Coliseum is a ruin now.

The steed on which you ride may be swifter, and stronger, and higher-mettled than that on which the Cilician persecutor rode, but Christ can catch it by the bridle, and hurl it back and hurl it down. There is mercy for you who say you are too bad to be saved. You say you have put the matter off so long. Paul had neglected it a great while. You say that the sin you have committed has been amidst the most aggravating circumstances. That was so with Paul's. You say you have exasperated Christ and coaxed your own ruin. So did Paul. And yet to-day he sits on one of the highest of the heavenly thrones; and there is mercy for you, and gladness for you. If you will only take the same Christ which first threw him down and then raised him up. It seems to me as if I can see Paul to-day rising up from the highway of Damascus, and brushing off the dust from his cloak and wiping the sweat of excitement from his brow, as he turns to us and all the ages, saying: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief."

Once more: I learn from this subject that there is a tremendous reality in religion. If it had been a mere optical delusion on the road to Damascus, was not Paul just the man to find it out? If it had been a sham and pretense, would he not have pricked the bubble? He was a man of facts and arguments, of the most gigantic intellectual nature, and not a man of hallucinations. And when I see him fall from the saddle, blinded and overwhelmed, I say there must have been something in it. And, my dear brother, you will find there is something in religion somewhere. The only question is, where?

There was a man who rode from Stamford to London, 95 miles, in five hours, on horseback. Very swift. There was a woman of Newmarket who rode on horseback a thousand miles in a thousand hours. Very swift. But there are those here, ay, all of us are speeding on at tenfold that velocity, at a thousand-fold that rate, toward eternity. May Almighty God, rate, toward eternity. May Almighty God, from the opening heavens, flash upon your soul this hour the question of your eternal destiny, and oh that Jesus would this hour overcome you with his pardoning mercy, as He stands here with the pathos of a broken heart and sobs into your ear, "I have come for thee. I come with my back raw from the beating. I come with my feet mangled with the nails. I come with my brow aching from the twisted bramble. I come with my heart bursting for your woes. I can stand it no longer. I am Jesus whom thou persecutest."

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WHERE EVANGELINE LIES.
By Gabriel's Side at the Rear of Old Trinity Church, Philadelphia.

Longfellow, in his tale of the Acadian lovers, tells of the meeting of Evangeline and Gabriel in a hospital in the Quaker city, and how, after their death,

Under the humble walls of the little Catholic churchyard,
In the heart of the city, they lie, unknown and unnoticed.

The real existence of Gabriel and Evangeline has been questioned, and the

WHERE EVANGELINE IS BURIED.

entire story, so beautifully related by the poet, has been pronounced a myth; but with a true Philadelphian no shade of disbelief in the legend can find lodgment. For has he not known from his boyhood the spot where Evangeline lived, the site of the almshouse where she ministered, and most conclusive proof of all, the churchyard wherein she and her long-lost lover were interred?

Whatever differences of belief may have crept in regarding Evangeline's habitation in Powell street and her meeting with Gabriel at the Friend's almshouse, there is a unanimous consensus of opinion in corroboration of Longfellow's statement regarding the burial place. All antiquarians agree that Gabriel and Evangeline rest in the tiny graveyard at the rear of old Trinity church, standing at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. Why the unfortunate lovers should have been buried in the grounds of a German congregation when the parishes of St. Joseph and of St. Mary's, the latter with a large graveyard attached, are but two blocks distant is not explained. The church records throw no light upon the subject, and the twain, admitting their one-time real existence, remain in death as in their life, under a cloud of mystery.

Double-Faced.

Lawyer—Now, madam, you say that on the night of the robbery the moon was so bright that you could see the robbers in your room. Was your husband awake?

Witness—I don't know, sir.

Lawyer—Was his face turned toward you or away from you?

Witness—I can't say, sir.

Lawyer—Now, Your Honor, and gentlemen of the jury, do you hear that? This woman positively identifies these men as the robbers who were in her room, and yet she cannot tell us how her husband was lying at the time. And (turning to the witness, he continued) why can't you tell us, pray?

Witness—I could not see.

Lawyer—Ah! you could not see? Yet you positively identify the prisoners. How is this?

Witness—Well, you see, sir, my husband is so very bald that in anything but a bright light I cannot tell whether he is looking at or away from me.—New York Herald.

ELEVATING THE STAGE

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Some Remarkable Boys of the Boys' Brigade. By Prof. Henry Drummond.
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Serial Stories.

Nine Serial Stories will be given during 1894.

The Deserter. By Harold Frederic.
The Sonny Sahib Sara Jeannette Duncan.
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"Sweet Charity."

$1.75 to Jan. 1, 1895.

This beautiful Colored Picture, "Sweet Charity," must be seen to be appreciated. Its richness of coloring commands instant attention. Its subject is a young lady of colonial times. There is not a home that the picture will not ornament. Size 14½x21 inches. It will be sent safely to all new subscribers to The Youth's Companion who will cut out this slip and send it with $1.75 for a year's subscription, and in addition the paper will be sent Free to Jan. 1, 1894, and for a full year from that date to Jan. 1895.

86 THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

The Gift of The Year.

The Sunday School.

The Birth of Jesus.

LESSON XIII, DECEMBER 24, 1893.

Golden Text—Thou shalt call his name Jesus: for he shall save his people from their sins.—Matt. 1, 21.

LESSON TEXT.
(Matt. ii, 1-11.)

1. Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,

2. Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.

3. When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.

4. And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born.

5. And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it is written by the prophet,

6. And thou Bethlemem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

7. Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared.

8. And he sent them to Bethlehem and said, Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

9. When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.

10. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

11. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him; and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense and myrrh.

Illustrative Applications.

Wise men came (v. 1.) It is a sign of wisdom to be searching for truth. The more a man knows, the more he wants to know. The less a man knows, the better satisfied he is with his stock of knowledge, and the more he is disposed to brag of it. The heart of him that hath understanding seeketh knowledge. It is the best informed teachers who feel that they cannot do without the teachers' meeting. It is the teachers who most need the instructions of that meeting who think that it is not a necessity to them. It is the addle-headed cynic who stays away from church, because "the preacher cannot tell him anything new." It is the boy who listens quietly, or questions courteously, whenever there is an opportunity to learn anything, who bids fair to be a wise man, rather than the one who is quick to tell how much he knows of a subject under discussion. He who reads clearest the signs of the times; he who is farthest in advance of his generation; he who is largest in brain and warmest in his heart—he it is who is readiest to follow the Divine leadings, across sea and land if need be to find any new revelation God is making of his love in his Word or in his providences. If any church or in any community you will find the wisest men seeking new light about Jesus, and searching for fresh disclosure of him in his Word. Wise men are always doing that.

Where is he? (v. 2). Even those who have heard of Jesus, and who want to find him, do not always feel sure of his whereabouts. And when they anxiously ask the question, "Where is he?" different answers come to them from different sources. One says he is found only in a certain church organization; another, that he is found only in a certain ceremonial ordinance; another, that he is found only in the acceptance of certain forms of doctrine; another, that he is found only through certain personal experiences. Where do you think he is? If your scholars ask where and how they are to find Jesus to-day, what will you tell them? If you want to direct those who do not ask for him to the place of his presence, what will you say? On every side there are souls seeking or souls needing Jesus. "Where is he?"

The king was troubled and all Jerusalem (v. 3). Good brings more dismay than evil in this world. There is nothing that the criminal shrinks from like justice. The law-giver and the guardian of the peace are a terror to the evil-disposed. The thought of the final triumph of the right weighs down like a nightmare on the great mass of mankind to-day. More hearts wish that there were no God in heaven than have joy in the consciousness of God's loving sway. Suppose you knew, beyond a peradventure, that Jesus was to come again before another night had passed—should you be glad or be troubled?

He inquired of them where the Christ should be born (v. 4). There is more of hostility to God in the world than there is disbelief in his existence. Men who wish that the Bible were not true, have little doubt that it is. They read it, or hear it preached, with an understanding that all its prophecies and threatenings are to come to pass, even while their lives and plans are in direct and deliberate conflict with its teachings. "The worst of it is, I do believe," said Lord Byron. It is strange that men should want to find out just what God has declared, in order that they may the more surely endeavor to thwart his purposes. But that is the way of the world. If a voice were to sound out of heaven to-day, telling men just what was their duty and what was their danger, a majority of those who recognized it as God's voice would be all the readier to do what he told them not to do. A great many people since the days of Herod have wished that they knew more about God's plans, so that they might work against them to better advantage.

Bring me word, that I also may come and worship him (v. 8). It is a great pity that Herod was not the last man to make a pretense of worshiping in order the better to enable himself to do evil. In these modern days, men have entered the ministry for the very purpose of acquiring larger power to work harm to their fellows; or they have joined the church to give themselves a firmer standing-place as swindlers; or they have taken a Sunday school class as a vantage-ground for crime. If every man received Herod's punishment, because he used religious phrases, or made insincere promises, or took a pew in church, or went to prayer-meetings, as a cover to impure or unholy plannings, what a day of vengeance there would be!

When they saw the star, they rejoiced (v. 10). A cause of terror to one person is a cause of joy to another. The baying of a hound on his track strikes dismay to a hunted robber in the woods. The same sound would give cheer to a lost child, when he knew it was his father's hound in search of him. It makes all the difference in the world at which end of the cannon you stand when it is being fired in battle. Its belching fire is the same in either case; but in one instance it is against your enemies, and in the other against you. There is no more terrible thought possible, to the opposer of God, than that the Lord reigneth, and that he is sure to put down all his enemies. There is no thought more comforting than this to the Christian believer. There was an underwitted but a faith-filled Scotch lad in this country, at the time of the great meteoric shower of November, 1833. When on every side men and women were that night in terror at the thought that the hour of final doom had come, this lad's mother aroused him from his sleep with the cry, "Sandy, Sandy, get up, will you? The Day of Judgment has come." Instantly the boy was alive to that call and was on his feet shouting, "Glory to God! I'm ready." When the loving followers of Jesus see signs of his appearance, they rejoice with exceeding great joy.

They worshiped him and they offered unto him gifts (v. 11). Worship and giving go together. The desire to worship includes a desire to give gifts. This it is which makes a missionary collection a proper part of the service in any Sunday school—even a mission school. And this it is which makes it right to ask children to bring gifts to Jesus on the anniversary festival of his birth, instead of training them to expect gifts to themselves as a part of the Sunday school observances of that day. Giving is as natural an impulse of the worshiping spirit as praying; and he who prays as if he meant it, will give as if he liked it. The church or the Sunday school which worships with reverent earnestness, will give with hearty freeness.—H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them except to think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

A Little Beyond Her.

She was a pretty country girl, rustic but sweet and innocent as a flower.

He was an artist from the city, and a poet, and he loved the rustic maiden.

It is so sweet to love in the pristine prettiness of the provinces, murmurs the Detroit Free Press.

He had found it so, and this soft night in September, when the moon was touching the earth and the air with its silver fingers, he had chosen to tell his love and claim the heart he felt was throbbing in unison with his own.

As he sat by him there in the gloaming, with the soft breezes making harpstrings of her golden hair, there was a tender music in his heart he had never known before.

"Dear one," he murmured, as he held her hand tightly in his, "I love you; love you with all the energy of my passionate nature, and here, this night, in the presence of the stars and yonder lambent, Luna, I ask you to give me that place in your young affections every true man should be given at the hand of the woman he would make his own forever."

He was slightly rattled, but she held to his hand.

"Charlie," she whispered, as she nestled her head on his manly bosom, "if that means a proposal, I'm your huckleberry, but if you mean it for a description of the scenery, you'd better look out for the dog."

And Charles revised his language.

A Studio Trick.

In the corner of an artist's studio in this city is an ingenious arrangement of screens, upon one of which, over an aperture about the size of a face is an inscription: "Likenesses taken instantaneously." The innocent visitor peeps through the hole and is astonished to behold an exact likeness of himself as a hump-backed jailer, in a scarlet coat, opening a prison door. The jailer is a life-size painting strongly rendered. The place for the face is cut out and a mirror inserted, reflecting the face of the spectator. The conception of this amusing fantasy is not entirely original. It was imported from the studio of Wiertz, the Belgian artist.—Philadelphia Record.

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors or excesses will enclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No Humbug, no deception. Address Thomas Barnes, Marshall, Mich.

The Ladies Came Around.

A tradesman in a Maine village had missed articles from his stock from time to time, and at length the clerks saw a woman take things she did not buy and pay for. This furnished the desired opportunity. An advertisement in the paper over the merchant's signature said he had positive proof that "some of the best ladies" of the town had taken articles from his store, and if matters were not fixed up there would be a rumpus. This was only last week, and so far four women have been in to "settle up," with possibly more to follow. One woman came from an adjoining town to admit that she took up an article one day with the thought of stealing it, but repented and put it back again—Lewiston Journal.

Russian Women Physicians.

It is a trifle surprising to read that there are 700 women practising medicine in the Russian empire, that others occupy important positions at hospitals and workhouses, in educational establishments, factories and government institutions, while others hold appointments in the service of municipal bodies. The remuneration is from $1,000 a year downward. In private practice there is one woman who makes about $9,000 a year, but the average income is $1,500.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

A False Parallel.

R. C. Henderson, N. C., writes that he has seen an analogy drawn between the positions of the political parties on slavery, and their positions now on the liquor question, as follows: "The Democratic party advocated slavery; now it advocates the liquor traffic. The Whig party was neutral, and now the Republican party is practically neutral in its relation to the liquor traffic, simply desiring to regulate it. The Abolition party alone demanded the abolition of slavery, as the Prohibition party alone demands the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Know-nothing party arose, which demanded class legislation, just as the People's party now does. The Know-nothing party fell because it advocated class legislation, as the People's party will for the same reason. Out of the ruins of the Know-nothing party and the Abolition party the Republican party was formed, on a platform which was a modification of the platforms of both. In the same way, from the ruins of the People's and Prohibition parties a new party will be formed, which will carry Prohibition on a platform modified from the existing platforms. These two parties will fuse because the People's party is largely in favor of temperance, from the fact that so many of them are from the country. Do you think this analogy and prophecy are correct?"

The analogy is not correct, because the historical facts are not stated correctly. The American (Know-nothing) party had nothing whatever to say on slavery. It was very strong in some of the slave states. The Republican party was organized to resist the extension of slavery into the territories. Many of its leaders were Free Soil Democrats. It was composed of these, of Whigs, and Americans. The number of Abolitionists were too small to cut any particular figure. The Republican party came into power on a platform declaring against the extension of slavery into the territories, but expressly disclaiming any desire to interfere with it where it already existed. It never declared for the abolition of slavery, which was done by Lincoln as a war measure, to cripple the South. There is, historically, no foundation for the prophecy analogy drawn. And, even if the coincidence held good, what reason would that be for supposing that the "prophecy" would come true? It is all fanciful rot, not worth the attention of any intelligent person.

Silver Certificates.

D. J., Peru, Neb., asks: "I notice silver certificates are quoted on the Stock Exchange in New York at about 71 cents. What does this mean? Are they not used on a parity with gold in all commercial transactions, and received and paid out by the banks in the same way?"

The silver certificates you mean are not silver certificates issued by the government. There are about 160,000 ounces of silver bullion deposited in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., New York, which has issued certificates of deposit for the bullion, each certificate representing 1,000 ounces. These certificates are bought and sold on the Stock Exchange, and their value, of course, rises and falls with the price of the bullion they represent. The government has nothing whatever to do with them. They are just the same as an elevator receipt for wheat, for instance.

"Uncle Sam."

N. G. B., Fremont, Ind., wants to know the origin of the expression, "Uncle Sam," as applied to the United States.

The name originated as follows: During the war of 1812, a man named Samuel Wilson was government inspector at Troy, of pork and beef purchased by the government. The cases containing the provisions shipped to the government by a contractor named Elbert Anderson were marked with his initials, E. A., and below U. S., standing for United States. One of the government workmen, new at the task, asked the meaning of U. S. and was severely informed that it meant Uncle Sam Wilson. This pleasantry was repeated in various forms, and Wilson was congratulated on the extent of his property as many cases passing through his hands marked. The story spread and took firm root, and to-day the allusion is everywhere understood.

The Great Eastern.

J. M. B., Duncan's Bridge, Mo.: The Great Eastern was 680 feet long, 83 feet wide, 58 feet deep, 25 feet draught, and of 24,000 tons measurement. None of the modern Atlantic liners are nearly as long as she was, but they are far better vessels, have engines of at least three to the power of hers. For this reason and can run much faster. The Great Eastern is the largest ship built to date, but she was an old tub, and never paid for running her. Modern vessels surpass her in every particular, except that of size, and nearly reach that. We sincerely hope this will be the last time any one will ask anything about her. She is broken up for old iron, and let that be the last of her.

Seventh Day Adventists.

H. M. W., Coventryville, N. Y.: The Adventists believe in the speedy second advent of Christ. The Seventh Day Adventists are a branch who observe Saturday as the Sabbath. They originated about 1844. They set no time for the second coming of Christ. Their church is organized into state conferences and they have a general conference, composed of delegates, ministers and lay members, meeting annually. We strongly advise you to learn "vertical penmanship," illustrated in The Blade a few weeks ago. Your present style is execrable, because of the flourishes and the extreme slant.

"Black Pepsin."

Mrs. C. F. E., Collinsville, Iowa: We have twice before this explained that "black pepsin" is a brand of the first water. Some samples analyzed have proved to be common salt, colored; others, salt and a little ordinary pepsin.

The amount of butter which a given quantity of milk will produce depends upon the amount of oil in the milk. Nothing can increase this; therefore, nothing can increase the amount of butter.

Civil Service Examination.

N. A. C., Kan.: Don't write to us for any information about civil service examinations, but address a letter to Hon. Colonel Doyle, Secretary Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., stating what examination you wish to take, and asking when examinations will be held in Kansas therefor.

O. C., Jacksonville, Ill.: We can not tell. Don't ask us such questions for we have no possible means of finding out. Write as above, and inquire.

Washington and Lee.

K. A. W., Bear Lake, Mich., says: "If the correspondent who wished to know about the conversation between Washington and Lee will see Vol. II. Irving's History of Washington, he will find a full account." Thanks.

Waterproofing a Tent.

G. B. T., has our thanks for the following: "If N. J. D. will soak his tent in linseed oil, or take a large paint brush and give his tent a coat of oil, it will turn water like a duck's feathers."

Cleveland's Birthplace.

W. H. W., San Francisco, Cal.: Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, on March 18, 1837.

Miscellaneous.

M. C. B., Bairdstown, O.: We have not the statistics.

J. P., Leighton, Iowa: We have no means of finding out.

C. H. W., Anderson, Ind.: Miss Bouton says she does not know.

J. B. T., Enid, Okla.: The words probably refer to Daniel Webster.

W. M. R., Lafayette, Ind.: We have no idea. Better write to some of the World's Fair officials.

A. B., Fillmore, Mo.: Send to some dealer in seeds and agricultural supplies for information. We do not know.

J. B. W., Marysville, Tenn.: It would take up a column to tell what you want, and we can't spare the space.

I. T., Rosario, Wash.: You are correct. The Oregon is a battle-ship, not a cruiser. The article recently printed about her was wrong in this particular.

S. H. D., Rossburg, N. Y.: The article you mention was an Associated Press dispatch. We have no faith in any Democratic promise to facilitate pension work.

E. M. B., Basnett, W. Va.: There is no fixed dimensions for a sheet of book paper. A 12 mo. book is no fixed size. It is larger or smaller, as is the size of the sheets.

T. B. H., Kirksey, Ky.: Yes, this policy of land grants to railways was inaugurated by a Democratic administration in 1850, and up to 1861 they granted about 150,000,000 acres.

W. J., Minard, O.: The engagement ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand. After marriage, it is worn as a "keeper" for the wedding ring. Read Rules above, and follow them.

G. W. A., Lemars, Iowa: Yes, pine lumber is on the free list of the Wilson bill. What reduction, if any, it will make in price to a builder in your section can not be told till it goes into operation.

W. J. G.: No rebel prisoners in Northern prisons died of starvation. Many died of wounds and sickness, but none starved. The lie that they were starved was started in the South during the war to justify the atrocities at Andersonville and elsewhere, and was eagerly repeated by Northern Copperheads.

SEXUAL

decline may be arrested before decay; strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overdrafts may be reinvigorated by our home treatment.

CONFIDENCE

never has its citadel in the breasts of those who have weak, shrunken, undeveloped or diseased organs. The evil that men do through ignorance in boyhood and errors of early manhood leaves wasting effects.

RESTORED

to vigorous vitality you might be successful in business, fervent in spirit. Our curative methods are unfailing. Write for our book, "PERFECT MANHOOD," sent free, sealed.

Correspondence Confidential. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE INTERVIEW.

Mr. Cleveland and the President Have a Little Talk.

New York Sun.

P.—Good morning. You are looking a little worried this morning. You must take better care of yourself. I don't know what this country would do if you should break down with this Congress on your hands.

C.—I know it. It is this deep sense of indispensability that sometimes almost gives me a tired feeling. But this Hawaiian business annoys me. If it wasn't for this confounded Congress——

P.—O, well, you don't mind Congress, I hope? I don't.

C.—Yet it is such a nuisance to supervise it.

P.—I know. Servants are such a care. But you must try and bear it the best you can.

C.—Why, some of them Congressmen actually have the impudence to oppose my policy.

P.—What are we coming to?

C.—And they have the cheek to call themselves Democrats, too, the stupid, obstinate scoundrels!

P.—Well, I suppose, I sometimes think of you and I are about the only Democrats left, old man.

C.—Left! How left? Who says we're left? O, I see. Yes, but I can't expect everybody to understand things as well as I do. It is this perpetual feeling of responsibility that makes me nervous.

P.—I know just how you feel. Sometimes when I put out my bedroom candle at night, I thinks to myself, great Scott, how dark the world is now.

C.—Yes, I've had the same thought. I remember just after my great message in 1887 I was putting on my shirt one morning, and, by thunder, sir, the sun rose as soon as I had buttoned the top button.

P.—Some of the newspapers, heh, heh, seem to think we sort o'toss our shirts on this Hawaiian trouble.

C.—The newspapers! Faugh! Damn the newspapers! If it wasn't for the newspapers and Congress——

P.—We could show 'em a policy that would make their eyes stick our.

C.—Newspapers or no newspapers, Congress or no Congress, when I have taken a line of policy, I won't budge. I am a sticker. I know what's right. I know what's good for the country.

P.—I'd like to know who does if you don't.

C.—What am I here for? I'm no errand boy; I'm the boss. See?

P.—They'll find out that what you say goes before they get through with you.

C.—There's one thing you can be a great help to me in. If any of them Democratic kickers come around asking for an office for their constituents, you just keep on telling them a fair exchange is no robbery. Gentlemen, a batch of Mr. Cleveland's opinions goes with each office. Take the lot and we take your votes. Is it a bargain?

P.—Beautiful, beautiful! And yet they say we haven't got any tact. I guess we can run about as good a diplomacy counter as any of 'em.

C.—We do know a thing or two. We're no jays if we did come from Buffalo. But the Hawaiian policy is——

P.—Sh-sh. (They whisper.)

C.—Keeps 'em all agog, you see. Nothing like mystery. I like to be mysterious. I enjoy it.

P.—But Congress will be howling for the papers.

C.—Let 'em howl. I am responsible to the American people, and the American people have supreme confidence in the rectitude of my intentions and in the integrity of my ratiocinations.

P.—Don't waste that. Put it in the special message.

C.—An act of justice to a sister potentate defrauded of her throne by the base machinations of——

P.—A lot of darned Americans, sons of missionaries and such trash!

C.—Hang 'em! I wish there was some way of getting rid of 'em. I'm afraid we shan't be able to use the navy at present.

P.—Oh, Congress won't sit forever. And the Constitution——

C.—The Constitution is an infernal old nuisance.

P.—I'm with you there. But, then, can ignore it.

C.—Yes, but the mere thought of it displeases me.

P.—It's too bad that we can't throw it away, the way we did that tariff plank.

C.—I am all the Constitution my country needs. My people are perfectly satisfied with me.

P.—But the way we kicked over that tariff plank, and let the Constitution suffer, was pretty good.

C.—After you get in at the upper story window, what more do you want of the ladder?

P.—The people know you.

C.—My people are good after they find out what I want them to do. They are sometimes a little stupid, but in the end they approve my course and gratefully recognize their obligations to my administration.

P.—Mr. Cleveland, I think you are the greatest statesman in the world.

C.—Mr. President, allow me to congratulate you on giving the country the finest administration it has ever seen, with the possible exception of your first. Will you kindly ring for Thurber? I want to get him to tell the United Press that I am going to shave.

Tommy's Question.

"Papa, didn't George Washington ever really and truly tell a fib?" asked Tommy.

"No," returned papa. "He was always truthful."

"Well, say, papa," Tommy went on, "he never was a boy, then, was he?"—Harper's Young People.

A Plum Failure.

Mr. Phoneyman—Speaking of flowers and friuts and the like there was only one fruit in the garden of Eden that was a failure.

Mr. Upton—Which was that?

Phoneyman—The early pair, of course.—Texas Siftings.

An Ordinary Year of Accidents.

Contrary to what might be generally supposed this year has not been one of a large number of accidents. In spite of all the World's Fair train troubles, accident insurance companies report no considerable increase in accidents during the year.—Manchester Union.

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial—a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

YOUTHFUL HERO REWARDED.

Schoolboy Who Saved a Lame Girl's Life Remembered.

A couple of weeks ago in the middle of the day a fire broke out in the Clement grammar school in San Francisco. The bell sounded, work stopped in every room, and the classes filed out as though it were only an ordinary fire drill.

On the top floor, where the fire was discovered, was a seventh-grade class taught by Miss McFarland. Smoke

JAMES LONG, THE BOY HERO.

filled the room, and, in less order, but still not exactly in a panic, the children rose and filed hurriedly to the door.

Master James Long was one of the pupils, and being a boy perhaps more self-possessed than his classmates, he paused before leaving the room to see who might be left behind. In the corner, paralyzed with fright, was a little lame girl named Birdie Martin, who had wandered away from her own class and somehow got into Miss McFarland's room. Seeing her peril, the lad broke from his line, made his way to the girl's side, and gathering her firmly into his arms, carried her down three flights of stairs into the street.

For this act of bravery the board of directors of the underwriters' fire patrol of San Francisco has just presented the boy with a gold chain and locket engraved with the name and date and the reason for its presentation.

LIFE IS MISERY

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

Three Modern Graces.

The three cousins, Princess Maud of Wales, the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia, and Princess Marie of Greece, are all singularly like their respective mothers. The Queen of Greece, for instance, often dispenses with the wearing of gloves, and so does Princess Marie, who also uses eyeglasses with a long handle, exactly like the same manner as Queen Olga. The Princess Xenia, who can not boast the same good looks as the empress, has, however, the same bright and happy smile as her mother, and that the Princess Maud of Wales is much more like her beautiful mother than are her two sisters, is no news.

Repartee in the Backwoods.

Jonas Aycede (during flirtation)—Would you like to have me tall, 'Tildy?

Matilda (blushing)—I'd rather have you 'round, Jonas.—Chicago Record.

A $65 SE

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 114,000

OUR DECEMBER RENEWALS.

The "Old Guard" of The Blade are renewing steadily, and everybody, as a rule, getting a copy of the "Nasby Letters." Our counting-room force is as busy as bees every day, entering names, writing labels, and mailing the books. We have about caught up with our orders, and hope to be able to fill every order promptly. Nevertheless, we wish to ask all whose terms of subscription expire in December to send in their renewals at the earliest possible moment, and not wait until January, if they wish to get their copies of the book mailed without any unnecessary delay.

PLEASED WITH THE BOOK.

The readers of the Weekly Blade, who have already received their copies of the "Nasby Letters," are thoroughly pleased with the volume. Below we give some recent letters on the subject:

Bourbon, Mo., Dec. 9.—Publishers Blade:—I have received the "Nasby Letters," and would not trade them for half of Toledo and four miles of the Lake to boot, if I could not procure another. Excuse me, I can't help but say good for the O. V. I. on last election day. If they will only read the "Nasby Letters," they will do better in 1896. Respectfully, I. W. PYLE.

Grant's Pass, Ore., Nov. 29.—Publishers Blade:—I received the "Nasby Letters" all right, and am much pleased with them. Thank you very much. It is a valuable addition to what I call my Blade Library, consisting of "Old Dr. Cumin's Recipes," "Nasby in Exile," and the "Nasby Letters," and I would not take $5 for them. Success to you. R. H. BURNETT.

Bear Lake, Mich., Dec. 2.—Publishers Blade:—Am much pleased with the "Nasby Letters." Many thanks. KATIE A. WHITE.

CLEVELAND'S SOLEMN NOTHINGS.

Yesterday's New York Sun, which, it is perhaps needless to say, is more Democratic than the head of the party, in commenting upon President Cleveland's message, says:

"In what he has to say about the reform of the tariff, Mr. Cleveland recognizes "the emphatic verdict of the people,' but he is very careful not to say what that emphatic verdict was. There is not a word about the constitutional limitations on the taxing power of the government, as affirmed by the Democratic platform on which he was elected. The generalities and half-truths and solemn nothings which are so characteristic of his rhetorical style, are employed to hide the naked iniquity of his proposition that the platform shall be repudiated by the party, and that the Democracy shall now engage in the construction of an avowedly protective tariff, differing from the McKinley tariff in the degree of its McKinleyism, but not in kind. The President's approval of the Wilson protectionist bill is distinctly expressed. He professes to regard the new robber tariff of 1893 as the result of 'much unselfish and patriotic work,' and records his belief that it 'deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.' The tariff for revenue only which Mr. Cleveland now favors is 'a tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments;' the extent of tax and the character of the corporate investments to be taxed, are not specified.

"The personal note sounds as usual throughout the message, swelling in the last paragraph to an impressive acknowledgment of the President's 'intense feeling of responsibility,' not only for his own share in the management of the nation's affairs, but also for the doings of the Congress."

JOHN TYNDALL.

The cable brings tidings of the death of Professor John Tyndall, one of the leading scientists of the world, and noted as much for his sturdy support of the theory of evolution as for his great scientific attainments. In point of fact, its championship has doubtless obscured, in the minds of many, his real greatness as an explorer of scientific truth. Tyndall was one of that brilliant galaxy of English savants who have brought physical science out of the realm of conjecture, demonstrated its laws, and laid the foundations of modern scientific progress. He was famous as a lecturer, because of his exact use of language and his felicitous methods of illustration and exposition. His death is a distinct loss to the world, for men of his type are worth far more to human progress than all the Napoleons and Alexanders who ever flourished.

The supporters of the Wilson bill say it will "promote our export trade of manufactured goods." But the American market is the richest in the world. Our industries and the workers therein have 65,000,000 consumers right around them who buy their products. What sense is there in turning this trade over to foreigners, and then scouring the world in search of purchasers of the goods that we can no longer sell at home? Why not keep the home market, which we already have?

Senator Voorhees expresses the opinion that the House will pass the Wilson bill in December, the Senate in January, and that it will be ready for presentation to the President February 1. He says, "Everybody recognizes that a protracted debate will damage the business interests of the country." Yea, more than that, Mr. Voorhees; the passage of the bill will damage the industrial interests of the country far more than the debate.

Richard Olney took part in a recent stockholders' meeting of the Boston & Maine railway, as counsel for that organization. This road is charged with some flagrant violations of federal laws. Richard Olney, it will be recalled, is Attorney General o the United States. As such, it is his duty to prosecute these cases. Mr. Cleveland should call for his resignation from the Cabinet forthwith. His presence there is a shame and a scandal.

In explanation of the sudden rage for the "Bernhardt garter" in Paris, the Boston Globe has a theory that it is because it can be also used as an engagement ring.

"A WISE REGULATION."

The Wine and Spirit Gazette is a weekly paper, published in the city of New York, and devoted entirely to the subject embraced in its title—the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is a bitter opponent of prohibition, of course. Nevertheless, the last issue contains the following editorial, under the heading, "A Wise Regulation."

The Phoenix Protective association of this city, which is a local branch of the organization of Surface Railroad Employes, has seen fit to denounce an order of the management of the roads combined under the Broadway syndicate, forbidding its operatives to enter a saloon during working hours.

The syndicate has a perfect right to make such an order, and the Protective association assumes an untenable position in opposing it. Employes sell their time to their employers. They need not sell it if they do not wish to do so; but having sold it, it becomes the employers' time, and their own no longer. Therefore the employer has a right to say where it shall, and where it shall not be consumed. Naturally the employer requires that the time shall be consumed in his service, not lilled away in saloons or other places removed from his field of labor. That is the commercial proposition.

But there is another and a stronger argument in this instance. Railroad employes are entrusted with the care of lives and property for which their employers are responsible. The responsibility is so great that it will admit of no unnecessary chance or risk. A man who drinks once will drink twice. Two much drink is apt to befuddle the brain, rendering the man stupid and careless or reckless and daring. A man in such a condition is not fit to have the care of human lives or of property. Therefore the railroad company simply says that its operatives shall not put themselves into such a condition, nor even take the first step towards it, while their time is at its disposal. At other times they are free to do as they please.

Every one will agree to both the propositions laid down by the Wine and Spirit Gazette. The first is, as it correctly styles it, the "commercial proposition." The employe sells his time to his employer, and the latter has the right to say where it shall be spent. The second, while strictly true in every word, is one which we must confess surprises us to find in the columns of a paper devoted to the liquor traffic. It says "a man who drinks once will drink twice"—and every one knows how fatally true that is! Then, "too much drink is apt to befuddle the brain," and no man in that condition "is not fit to have the care of human lives or property."

Quite true. But the principle has a far wider application than merely to railway employes. Is a man whose brain is befuddled a proper person to stand behind an accountant's desk, for instance? Is he a proper person to work at a machine? If he be a stonecutter, for instance, is his work, while under the influence of liquor, of proper quality, or does he accomplish as much as though he were perfectly sober? And would not the same answer be given if he were a painter, a paper-hanger, a carpenter, a bricklayer, or employed in any other of a hundred occupations?

There is no reason the line should be drawn on railroad employes, and not on men employed in any other operation. No matter what may be the work, its quality suffers when the workman is a drinking man. If, perchance, it be work to which this objection will not apply—as is the case with the coarser forms of manual labor—the amount of work he performs in a given time is diminished, and he is not so profitable to his employer as is a sober man.

There is an increasing disposition on the part of the employers to give work only to men who do not drink. There are many lines of work already from which drinking men are actually shut out, and the list grows larger every year. The drinker is not so good, nor so reliable, nor so profitable an employe as the non-drinker. While this may be considered as also a commercial reason, it is a potent one. When a liquor organ admits, as a mercantile proposition, that an employer has the right to require his men to abstain from visiting saloons or drinking during the hours of labor, it makes an admission which is a very strong one against the liquor habit; and when it goes further, and admits that an employer has the right to require men not to drink, because it destroys their sense of responsibility, it has given the opponents of the drink traffic a powerful weapon; for, if the traffic be abolished, men can not drink.

Pulverize the Rum Power!

FOREIGN "DRUMMERS" AT WORK.

Already the advance guard of a horde of European "drummers" has commenced operations in the United States. The manufacturers of Europe are certain the Wilson bill will pass, and are eager to be the first in the field to find a market for their goods. A dispatch from Pittsburg, printed in our telegraphic columns to-day, reports a Belgian drummer there soliciting orders for cutlery; and says that thousands of dollars' worth of European goods have already been sold to dealers there.

Every dollar that goes abroad for manufactured goods cuts off a dollar's worth of work and wages from the workingmen of the United States. The Wilson bill will simply transfer manufacturing from the United States to Europe, and throw our workingmen out of employment. They will seek work of any kind for which they are competent, and the overcrowding will, as it always does, reduce the rate of wages in all lines of work. Watch the progress of events, and you will see this is true!

The National League for the Protection of American Institutions, known as the A. P. A., has issued a manifesto on the school question, appealing "to all loyal American citizens to co-operate in every feasible way in the defense of the American free public school system, upon which the safety of the republic and prosperity of its citizens so largely depend." This is probably dictated by the agitation among the Roman Catholics of Maryland for a division of the school fund in that state. We don't think there is much need of worrying. No such proposition can possibly be enacted into law, neither in Maryland nor any other state.

There is a row over the fact that Cleveland's message was printed in London some hours before it appeared in this country, and Wall street was speculating on advices received from London based on the document before it was read in Congress. It is probable that the matter will be ventilated in both Senate and House.

The Duke of Veragua is reported to be giving expensive entertainments in his chateau in San Sebastian, Spain's most fashionable watering place. Those persons who have it in mind to contribute to the Veragua relief fund should hurry along with their checks.

Now that, under the Wilson bill, the Southern cotton grower gets his cotton tie free of duty, will he cease to weigh it along with the bale, and thus sell iron as cotton?

"A tariff for revenge," says a Democrat in speaking of the Wilson bill.

A VARIETY OF CURRENCY.

The Providence Journal thinks that the present time, in view of the cessation of silver purchases, and the recommendation of the President's message that there shall be no further legislation on silver, is a good one to take a review of "our variegated currency." It is true that there are a large number of people who do not know how many kinds we have, because, as a rule, they do not handle over four or five. We have no less than eight different varieties, as follows:

1. Gold coin, upon which rests everything else, even including the standard silver dollars; and as it is the only part of the currency which stands on its own bottom, the gold bullion in the treasury may be considered as equivalent to its value in coin in reckoning the aggregate of our existing currency. The total of coin and bullion is about $662,000,000.

2. The standard silver dollars. Of these there were in the Treasury vaults on the first of November $360,-606,732, and in actual circulation $61,-547,780, making the total of coined silver dollars $422,-54,512.

3. The silver certificates. The greater portion of the standard silver dollars not in circulation is represented by these. On November 1 there were $325,717,232 of them in circulation and $7,727,272 in the Treasury, a total of $333,444,504.

4. The old United States notes, familiarly known as "greenbacks." The fixed amount of these has for many years been $346,681,016, no more, of course, being issued now and there being a law forbidding the retirement of any of them.

5. The Treasury notes issued under the Sherman silver law of 1890. These have been the great source of additions to the currency during the last three years. Altogether $152,735,-180 of them have been issued,and form part of the currency.

6. National bank notes, issued by the various national banks of the country.

7. Gold certificates and the legal tender certificates. These are not in general circulation, but are issued by the Treasury for the convenience of banks, on deposit of gold or of either kind of legal tender notes—greenbacks or Treasury notes. On November 1 there were of these $101,430,169, of which $101,214,309 were outside the Treasury and $215,860 inside.

8. The subsidiary coins and fractional currency. These include everything less than a dollar which circulates as money. The amount of these classes of money now in existence can only be estimated, as the amount lost or destroyed cannot be known.

Now that the purchaser of silver under the Sherman law, and the issue of Treasury notes of 1890 to pay for it, have been stopped, there will not be very large accessions to the amount of money in circulation, for some time. The gold coinage has been averaging about $30,000,000 a year; and there is also, of course, some addition to the subsidiary coinage each year, but this is of small importance. The only one other of these eight kinds of money which can be largely expanded, is the national bank notes. The limit of expansion in that direction is only in the willingness of the banks to issue notes and their ability to obtain bonds on which to issue them. Though the bonds are now a fixed quantity, only a portion of them are now used as the basis of note circulation.

We agree with the Journal—and we believe our readers will agree with us—that our currency should be simplified and unified, and provision made for its growth in proportion to the growth of the country and of business, while at the same time made readily adjustable in volume to the varying needs of different times and seasons. This is the great problem in this country for the immediate future; and in its solution any project for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio must necessarily be excluded, for it is absolutely certain that for the next three years the Presidential veto will prove an insuperable bar thereto.

THAT "WILDCAT" BILL.

The sub-committee of the House committee on Banking and Currency has reported its plan for wildcat banking to that body. What changes will be made before it is reported to the House are of course conjectural. There is no provision in it, aside from the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state banks, which is not a copy of a provision of the national banking law; and where any change has been made, it is for the worse, in every case. The bill at present is a weak attempt to create a wildcat paper currency which can not circulate outside the state issuing it. The last is the best provision in the measure. Let the states which want an inferior currency have it, if we must suffer an infliction of "red dog" money, but spare the people of states which demand the best money for their poorest citizens, as well as the richer.

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, has introduced in the House a bill appropriating $20,000 to meet the expenses of the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park on September 17 next. The General did his duty as a soldier bravely and well on that historic ground, and takes a deep interest in the completion of the park, he being one of the prime movers in the legislation authorizing its purchase and dedication.

The Toronto Mail says that President Cleveland "has received a good deal of praise, especially from the English press, for the bold way in which he has gone about the retrieving of a mistake made by his predecessor in office." Probably this will increase Mr. Ceveland's popularity in the United States, where he is supposed to live.

The prediction is made that wages will rule lower next year than at any time since 1860. This is not because there is any scarcity of money, but because the Wilson bill will give employment to thousands of workingmen in foreign countries, depriving a similar number of Americans of work.

Under the Wilson bill, with its lower duties, there will be a greater volume of imports; foreign goods will take the place of American ones. This necessarily means diminished production at home, with a smaller demand for labor, and lower wages.

It may not be generally known, but, notwithstanding his troubles, Cleveland will celebrate Christmas on the 25th of this month.

Virginia raises peanuts. The duty on peanuts remains unchanged under the Wilson bill.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

It becomes evident that the conscientiousness of Minister Willis caused the miscarriage of the clever scheme cooked up by Gresham to reseat Liliuokalani on the throne of Hawaii. Blount, "My" commissioner, "with paramount authority," was sent to Honolulu, not to make an impartial investigation, but as a lawyer retained on one side, to make a case. His report is opposed by all the testimony heretofore given, and is certainly one-sided, hence unfair and misleading.

Then Minister Willis was sent, with instructions to restore the monarchy. The inference, from the mysterious conduct on board the United States vessel in the harbor, is that it was intended to accomplish this by a coup d'etat, and then to use our marines to prevent the Queen's deposition by force, on the plea of "maintaining order." This was expected to be done by the time Congress met, and Mr. Cleveland was then to give his version of the matter to Congress in his message. The restoration would then be an accomplished fact, not a pending purpose; and if Congress should not like it, Mr. Cleveland would be in a position to remark, like another eminent New York Democrat a number of years ago, "What are you going to do about it?"

Mr. Willis, however, seems to be a different man from what Mr. Cleveland supposed. He went to Honolulu, and examined into the facts. He found a state of things far different from what he supposed. Instead of carrying out Cleveland and Gresham's instructions, he appears to have sent a statement of facts, and asked for further instructions. What these were, we can infer from the President's message. He says he wishes to restore "the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention"—which "forcible intervention" is all in Cleveland's mind and Blount's report, and never existed in fact.

Will Cleveland dare to proceed with this course? His scheme miscarried, through Willis's scruples. The latter found the republic firmly established, having the support of all the civilized and business people of the islands; he found it prepared to defend itself,with a well-drilled and alert military force watching to spring to arms at a moment's notice. He saw that the restoration could not be accomplished without bloodshed—and he knew this would mean war by order of the President, in violation of the constitution of the United States. News from Hawaii will be awaited with intense interest. The people wait to see if Mr. Cleveland will dare usurp the war making power, and lay himself liable to impeachment and removal.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING'S ORDER.

In a circular letter addressed to the board of police commissioners in all Kansas cities of the first-class, Governor Lewelling instructs them not to enforce the statute providing for the sentence of vagrants to work on the streets and rock pile, claiming that the law is unconstitutional. He says: "It is no crime to be without means of support"—which is true; and says that in 1865 he was practically a tramp himself in the streets of Chicago, and therefore knows how it feels.

He explains, also in reply to the storm of criticism which his circular has evoked, that it does not apply to "men who commit offenses against society," but only to those whose idleness is enforced; consequently, the police are not to arrest men on the charges usually brought against tramps—vagrancy, begging and riding on freight trains.

If the vast army of tramps were composed of the material the governor imagines—men honestly seeking work, and unable to obtain it—his order would do credit to his humanity. But, unfortunately for the country, it is not. Such men form but a minimum of the tramp brigade. Its bulk is composed of men who do not desire work—who would not work if regular occupation were furnished them. The result of his order will be to draw the legions of these errant knights of idleness toward Kansas. The next thing will be a vigorous protest from the badgered and bothered citizens. Governor Lewelling will find that his theory is but maudlin sentimentalism, and be compelled, by the force of popular opinion, to revoke his order.

The New York Herald is a staunch supporter of Cleveland and his administration, and has been a free trade advocate for years; but it kicks on the proposition to impose an income tax. Hear it:

The income tax savors of royal and imperial power and not of constitutional and equitable self-government. It is part of the English system of taxation. Its adoption by the United States would be in imitation of England. Yet even there it begins to be discredited. It operates badly, and there is frequent trouble over its collection. Mr. Gladstone's next move will be for its repeal. No one is satisfied with it. Those who have full purses and empty hearts and who wriggle out of their lawful obligations without suspecting their own infamy, are the only men who profit by it. It falls chiefly on the honest and on those who can least afford to pay it. They make truthful reports of their incomes, and they therefore have to pay the full tax. There is surely enough statesmanship in the country to find other and better sources of revenue than this monarchical measure.

An interview is printed with a cloak manufacturer of Philadelphia, who is an Englishman by birth. He states that if the Wilson bill shall become a law he will remove his plant to England. The tariff imposed on his goods brought him to this country; the material reduction in duties as proposed would send him back to England, where wages are 65 per cent lower than in Philadelphia. The largest element in cost of production is labor; and if we are to compete with foreign labor 65 per cent lower than ours, we must be prepared to accept wages as low. And "free raw materials" will not make the difference, for we produce the greater part of our own, and do not need to import them.

Why are Democratic papers protesting that the Wilson bill is a protective measure? Didn't the Chicago platform declare protection to be a "fraud and a sham," as well as unconstitutional?

The Sherman bill was repealed long ago, but the factories are still idle. Will Mr. Cleveland explain why his prediction was not carried out?

The Wilson bill will go through without any important changes. That is the tenor of opinion among members of Congress.

The Congressional "wild team" is quarreling with the oats Cleveland set before it in his message.

Nothing in the Van Alen episode is so creditable as Van Alen's getting out of the hurly-burly.

There was no "silver" lining to the President's message.

THE "NASBY LETTERS."

Read the Announcement of Our Grand Premium Offer.

On the fifth page will be found the announcement of the most important premium offer ever made by The Blade—and one that is most welcome, not only to our subscribers, but to the people at large, who have ben asking for the "Nasby Letters" in book form for many years. We have spent much time and labor on this book, besides the great aggregate expense of printing and binding so many thousand copies. We hope that every subscriber will renew and get a copy under this offer.

A few weeks before the expiration of your subscription, you will receive a postal card, which if returned with one dollar for your renewal will be received as a due-bill for a copy of the "Nasby Letters," which will be sent postpaid, free of all charge. We do this in order to facilitate our work in entering names and sending the book. It takes far less labor to care for each month's renewals during that month than to let them run over into the next month.

Of course, we shall take care of new subscribers at the time they order. We can not send them postal card due-bills, nor fix a time wherein we prefer to receive their orders; but any new subscriber who sends us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year, and asks for a copy of the "Nasby Letters," will have his order filled as soon as it is received. If you do not mention that you want the book, we shall consider that you do not want it. Send in your orders!

MR. NEAL'S INTERVIEW.

The reasons assigned by Larry Neal, in the interview printed in The Blade yesterday, for the tremendous defeat he and the Democrats sustained in Ohio at the November election, are evidently drawn from Mr. Neal's imagination. He thinks the tariff cut no figure; that 95 per cent of the votes changed from the Democratic to the Republican column was due to the administration's attitude on the pension question; that the stay-at-home Democratic vote was because of dissatisfaction with Cleveland for not making a "clean sweep" of the offices; and that the remaining 5 per cent of Democrats who voted the Republican ticket was due to the A. P. A.

Mr. Neal forgets himself. In his "keynote" speech at Newark, opening his campaign, he declared that the fight should be made on the tariff issue. McKinley had devoted his opening speech to the same issue, and in the one following Neal's Newark effort, he accepted the challenge. From that time the tariff was the theme of both, and the other party speakers followed their lead. No one, on either side, deemed that any other question had more than a very subordinate part in the canvass; and the truth is that the factors mentioned by Mr. Neal did not cut any noteworthy figure in the contest.

The pensions of about 1,800 Ohio pensioners were suspended prior to the election. About one-third of the Ohio ex-soldiers are Democrats. Take the 600, and assuming that three other votes were influenced by each of them, yet this accounts for but 2,400 votes out of the 32,000 Democrats who voted for McKinley and the Republican ticket. This is far less than the "95 per cent" which Neal attributes to this cause.

The number of stay-at-home Democrats who failed to vote because Cleveland failed to turn out all Republican office-holders was certainly far less than the number influenced by the pension issue. The rank and file of the voters of either party are not office-seekers, nor are they particularly influenced by such causes as that alleged by Mr. Neal. And the A. P. A. factor, we think, was still smaller, though there is difficulty in arriving at any reasonable estimate of its strength. Neal, it will be remembered, calls it only 5 per cent, which would be 1,500 votes.

There is no way of accounting, then, for at least 26,000 Democratic votes which were given to McKinley than on the ground that they were dissatisfied because of the hard times which followed as a consequence of the Democratic threat of free trade.

Admiral Stanton, in order to make the quickest time possible in his return from Rio Janeiro to New York, had to go via England, crossing the Atlantic twice. This is an illustration of the need of direct and frequent steamer communication between the United States and South American ports, if we are to increase our trade with those countries. A well-considered subsidy would build up such lines, but the stupidity of the Democratic party has stood in the way of the adoption of the policy which is followed by Great Britain, Germany, France and other commercial nations.

Observant readers of the President's message will notice that on the old question, revived and much discussed the past year, whether to say the "United States is" or the "United States are," in referring to the Union as a nation, the Presidents adopts the singular verb. This will not please the state rights wing of the Democracy.

The policy of the Republicans in Congress not to filibuster against the Wilson bill, is to be commended. Give the Democrats plenty of rope, and let them hang themselves as soon as they will. If we are to try low tariff, the sooner it goes into force the better for the country.

The farmers are raising Cain over the President's recommendation in his message that the free delivery of seeds through Congressmen be cut off. Before the farmers get through with Cleveland, the Democrats among them will be very sorry they voted for him.

The Lehigh strikers gained nothing which they could not have secured without a strike, and its consequent loss in wages and in many cases of positions.

With ice on the free list of the Wilson bill, we suppose the newspaper jokes on the ice man will not make their anual appearance next summer.

American industries suffer from "that tired feeling," due to Cleveland's message.

Cleveland's message is long—but it is narrow.

DEACON SIMPSON HOME FROM THE FAIR.

Polly Ann it seems to me
Things hain't as they useter be,
This here steak is pesky tough,
Nuthin' like the sorter stuff
I've be'n fallin' to out thar
Tendin' the Chicago Fa'r.

An' yer coffee's mighty slim
Hain't got half the sorter vim
Of the stuff in Ole Veanne
This hain't fit fur dog ner man,
You must brush up I'll be dern!
Fur thar's lots fur you to le'rn.

Seems to me yer bread has fell
From the standard, I can tell,
Fur my taste is polished down
An' know things dun up brown—
'Cause I've rubbed ag'in 'un Thar
'Tendin' the Chicago Fa'r.

What's the matter Polly Ann,
With yer figger? How you stann'!
Hain't no grace ner nuthin' like
Them are furren gals we'd strike—
Turkey kritters wearin' pants
Dances' in that are Playzance.

Oh! you've he'rd about them folks,
Fe'n a readin' paper jokes
Wuz they half undressed or not?
Well, I've really furgot,
Fur that place they call Playzance
I jist give a passin' glance.

Spendin' money all the while?
Well it sorter shrunk my pile,
Went around the Ferris Wheel?
Twice it made my senses reel,
Glad I'm hum with common grub?
Well, you see that is the rub.

Fur this sorter stuff you set,
Cuts no figger, fur I've e't—
Brushin' gin the folks that flies
Royal purple 'fore yer eyes.
Spendin' dollars jist like cents—
An' this come down discontents.

'Bout that mor'gage don't you fling
'Fore me that are fresky thing.
Had to do it if I went—
Don't I sorter like repent?
Course it's tough—but that Playzance,
Made my ole narves fa'rly dance.

H. S. KELLER.

GOOD ROADS.

During the bad weather of the winter months, the necessity for road improvement should be patent to every dweller in the country districts who is not fortunate enough to live upon a turnpike leading to his market town—and the great majority of American farmers do not. Except when there is a sleighing snow, the roads are impassable for loaded teams. It must be that life-long familiarity with bad roads has led many to accept the situation as beyond remedy; otherwise there would be a demand for better roads, which would result in prompt action.

In a recent letter printed in the Columbus Dispatch, Mr. Edgar L. noted traveler, discusses the splendid roads in some parts of Europe. Referring to those of Austria, he says:

Not so many years ago Austria built nearly 2,000 miles of stone highway up and down and from end to end of Galicia, or Austrian Poland. Previous to that time, naturally a most wretched, God forsaken land existed on the face of the earth. In less than ten years' time these roads did more for 6,000,000 people of Austrian Poland in material and social advance, from than all the churches, all the books, all the newspapers, all the battles, all the railways and the government had ever accomplished for them.

That is to say, good roads brought the isolated dwellers into closer community of interest, and rendered progress possible. They intermingled, commercially and socially; they fused into one great community, instead of an aggregation of lonely families, cut off from intercourse with each other by the lack of proper highways. One of the reasons most frequently given for the drift of people from the country into the cities is the loneliness and narrowness of life in sparsely settled regions. The gregariousness instinct of mankind rebels against isolation. Good roads form the best remedy. They would do for our rural regions what they have done for rural Austria. Railways do much in this way, but they do not have one tithe of the good results that well-improved country roads would have in bettering the social and commercial conditions of the farming community.

THE SUN AND THE WILSON BILL.

The New York Sun, under the head "Honesty the Best Policy," suggests this "scheme of a genuine constitutional tariff for revenue only:"

I. Be it enacted that on every article imported into the United States from any foreign country, there shall be levied an import duty of 35 per cent ad valorem.

II. There shall be no exception to this rate of duty, but it shall be levied and collected in the case of every article imported, saving only the goods of foreign Ministers accredited to the United States.

III. Whenever at the end of any fiscal year the aggregate revenues derived from the import duties shall exceed by fifty millions of dollars the necessities of the government, when honestly and economically administered, the President shall be authorized to issue a proclamation reducing the rate of import duty on all articles thereafter imported from 35 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem.

IV. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1894.

Then, under the caption "The Democratic Duty," the Sun refers to the above in the following double-leaded paragraph:

The Democratic members of the committee of Ways and Means having framed a tariff bill that is not in accordance with the Democratic platform, it is the duty of other Democrats in the House of Representatives to make a tariff bill that will be in accordance with the Democratic platform. The bill published in the Sun last week and again this morning is a proper substitute for the Wilson bill. At any rate, some bill for a tariff for revenue only should be introduced and passed. At present only Mr. Wilson and his colleagues have made themselves responsible for a protectionist bill. The other Democratic representatives will have an opportunity to vindicate at once the constitution and the reputation of the Democracy for truth and veracity and honest politics. Mere patching and amending of the Wilson bill will not serve. That is all protection and no constitution. Salt will not save it; least of all, free salt.

The Sun never loses a chance to whack President Cleveland.

The secretary of the Treasury will not be able to complete his report until the ways and means committee has agreed on custom-house and internal revenue taxation. Consequently the report may not go to Congress until some time next week. The committee is still at loggerheads over the question whether to increase the tax on whisky or to levy an individual income tax. It begins to look now as though the deficiency will be so great that they will be compelled to do both.

Suppose the majority in Congress should consider Blount as either badly misinformed, or a point-blank liar; what would Cleveland and Queen Lil do then, poor things?

The Philadelphia Record, a consistent free trade paper, opposes the Wilson bill becauses it uses ad valorem rates of duty.

Mr. Cleveland remarks that "tariff reform is directly before us." Wonder if he don't wish it were behind us instead?

Ohio is the banner Republican state this year. She made a net Republican gain of 79,883 over last year.

Bland has introduced a free coinage bill, but it is safe to bet that it won't pass.

The Hawaiians think President Cleveland is trying to become a reign-maker.

TO ALL OLD SOLDIERS.

We are just completing arrangements for one of the most remarkable features ever given the readers of The Blade. It will be of the greatest possible interest to every old soldier, and the children of soldiers. It will begin in the Weekly Blade early in January, and will we are sure create a genuine sensation. Further announcements will be made as the details of the plan are completed.

MCKINLEY SIMPLICITY.

It is a commendable thing in Governor McKinley that he has declared he will have no costly demonstrations at his inauguration. He regards the spending of money in pomp and parade as almost criminal in these times of want and suffering among the masses. He will simply walk into the Senate Chamber, take the oath of office, and return to the executive room.

McKinley's simplicity will please the people full as well as Jeffersonian simplicity pleased them two generations ago, when that Virginia slaveholder rode on horseback to the capitol, tied the animal to the old picket fence in front of the building, and went up on the eastern portico to take the oath of office as President. Ohio has now as many people, and is as wealthy, as was the entire nation in that early day.

Governor McKinley thus shows that he appreciates the time of trouble that has come upon the nation. He knows that the present depression, with its attendant lack of employment, is but the beginning of a period of hard times, that will demand economy and frugality on the part of the great mass of the American people. He is unwilling that official ceremony and needless expenditure shall be indulged in, in sharp contrast to the condition of those whose public servant he is. The masses will applaud his resolve to set an example of simplicity and economy in public life.

GOLD STARTING FOR EUROPE.

The engagement of a half million of gold for shipment to Europe, caused some perturbation in New York financial circles Saturday, and confined transactions on the stock market to the narrowest limits.

The opinion is held in New York, however, that the movement will not be very large. The immediate cause of the present shipments lies in the following state of affairs: The interest rate for money is high on the Continent, being 4 1-2 per cent. in Berlin, while it is only 1 to 1 1-2 per cent. in New York. Hence the idle money in the metropolis is seeking investment abroad.

It must not be forgotten that while money is a medium of exchange, it is also a commodity; and the present movement is a perfectly natural one. If interest rates are enough higher in one country than in another to make it an object, and the security is good, money will flow from the one to the other. The stagnation in this country is so great that the financial centers are loaded with idle funds, and the interest rate is very low. Money seeks employment, and as large a return as possible. Hence the gold movement.

Secretary of State Gresham appears to be determined to undo everything done by the Harrison administration that it is possible to do. In his annual report he asks for no appropriation to sustain the Bureau of American Republics, created by Mr. Blaine to disseminate information among our producers as to the needs of our American neighbors, with the view not only of bringing them into closer relations with us, but of enlarging our export trade therewith. Gresham's action is of a piece with the Wilson bill, which abolishes all reciprocity between them and the United States. Let the people understand these things, that they may not fail to drive the Democracy from power at the earliest possible opportunity.

Professor John R. Proctor, for many years Kentucky state geologist has been appointed a member of the Civil Service commission. He succeeds George D. Johnston, Democrat, of Louisiana, who was removed by the President, because of Johnston's refusal to subscribe to a report compiled by the Republican members of the commission. This will have a tendency to make the mossback Bourbons very warm under the collar.

The Kentucky Democrats will kick over the proposed taxation of Blue Grass necessaries of life—playing cards and whisky.

Isn't Cleveland's proposition to tax "incomes derived from certain corporate investments" a bad case of class legislation?

Watterson says the Wilson bill is a "makeshift," but he supports it all the same.

President Cleveland's message is long on verbiage but short on new ideas.

WELL KNOWN NAMES.

Chauncey M. Depew recently visited Pompeii. Vesuvius is now preparing to spout, says a cable dispatch.

A fountain that stood for many years on the main street square in Pawtucket, R. I., has been removed and set up in a cemetery. Its base bears in big letters the touchingly appropriate word, "Welcome."

Mrs. Casey Thacher, 90 years old, went to Carlisle, Ky., the other day to draw her pension. She walked twelve miles, and seemed no more exhausted than a woman of 30 would have been. She walks to town at least once a week.

Alice Barbi, a popular German singer, married the private secretary of Queen Olga of Wurtemberg on condition that he would allow her to remain two years longer on the stage. The time being up, she has announced her farewell, and there will be no string to it.

Miss Sarah Wentworth, of Boston, who superintended at the World's Fair the model kitchen on the principles laid down by Edward Atkinson for his "Aladdin" cooker, has now been invited to take charge of the cooking for 2,000 persons at the huge Illinois Insane Asylum at Kankakee. She has accepted.

Mrs. John J. Aikins, of Philadelphia, has the pen with which Robert Parkes, of England, inscribed the names of the children who attended the first Sunday school in the world 113 years ago. It is a goose-quill, and is somewhat cumbersome thing, nine inches long and wrapped in yellow silk, decorated with small colored glass beads.

A life-sized marble bust of Governor Russell, of Massachusetts is to be presented to the state capitol and placed in a niche at the state house in Boston. Last spring some twenty of the governor's friends subscribed a sum of money for this purpose, and selected R. C. Brooks, of Quincy, to execute the statue, commission. The bust was finished a little while ago.

Miss Kate Irwin Wheelock, of Wisconsin, has a peculiar vocation. By profession she is a teacher of whist. She is a native of Green Bay, but removed to Milwaukee ten years ago, and became a clerk in a large store. She did not like the drudgery and went West taking up a land claim in Dakota. She tired of that and returned to Milwaukee, to begin teaching whist. She has made a comfortable living out of it for eight years.

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

Cleveland printers will give a series of entertainments this winter.

Lewiston (Me.) union men will buy union labeled clothing exclusively.

Oshosh printers have arranged for a course of "political economy talks."

The Sioux Falls (Dak.) linen mill has resumed after six months' idleness.

Yates and Wayne counties (N. Y.) families are emigrating to North Carolina.

Detroit Swiss celebrated the anniversary of the founding of the Swiss republic.

The Belfast trades council demands government pensions for aged workingmen.

Holiday rates have been fixed at half rate by the Western Passenger association.

St. Louis saloon keepers are buying imported beer, furnished by local strikers.

Paris shopgirls get commissions on sales in addition to their salaries. Wages range from $5 to $9 per week.

Bala-Posch reports a strike of 6,000 on account of the discharge of a man for being a member of the union.

Indianapolis workingmen received encouragement from local councils in their demand for means of employment.

Fall River spinners did not find it necessary to donate all of the $5,000 appropriated for unemployed members of the union.

Twenty-five window glass factories are now in operation, and the looked for big building season next year indicates busy mills.

Striking brewery workers at St. Louis have imported beer by the carload and say that a third of the saloonkeepers have promised to buy their beer of the union.

A freight train passed Bakersfield, Cal., with 2,000 unemployed workingmen on board. They are looking for work, and proceeded East, and many intend to go to New Orleans.

The eight-hour day prevails at the Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa. It ought to be a favorable time to introduce the shorter workday when the mills take on their accustomed activity.

Newberry (Pa.) railroad shops had to shut down last Sunday, because a man who refused to work on the Sabbath threatened to prosecute the whole force for violation of the Sunday law.

Colorado now has a state labor union, and the combined organizations urge government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, woman's suffrage and the abolishment of national banks.

AN EVEN HALF DOZEN.

William Henry Bishop, the novelist, has accepted a professorship of Spanish and French at Yale.

Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has been suffering from a slight cold for several days.

Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, has trouble with his lungs and has gone to Excelsior Springs for treatment.

Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian, who has walked no less than 5,000 miles in public, is now fifty-four years old but claims to be as vigor

THE M'KINLEY TARIFF LAW.

We are having many calls for the present tariff law—the "McKinley law." We have it printed in newspaper form, eight pages the size of the Weekly Blade, giving the bill in full, with the changes it made from the law of 1888. We will send a copy by mail, postpaid, for FOUR CENTS (two 2-cent stamps), or two copies for five cents. Address, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

Publishers' Column.

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

The Mackintosh Brought Within the Means of Every One.

The "mackintosh"—a thin cloth coat impervious to rain—is universally used abroad as an overcoat for winter, spring and autumn. It is infinitely superior in wet weather to the ordinary "rubber" coats, clammy and cold.

The "mackintosh" is a regular spring overcoat of fine quality so far as appearances go and only the wearer knows that it is perfectly waterproof and warmer than an ulster.

The ordinary cost of a mackintosh ranges from $16 to $35; but one of the American manufacturers has agreed to sell nsigle coats to subscribers of The Blade at the wholesale price per thousand, and this reduction brings the cost

of an excellent coat to about one-half the usual retail price. The offer is limited to two colors and two grades, and to sizes (bust measurement) ranging from thirty-six to forty-six inches. Each coat is fifty-three inches long, with a detachable cape twenty-four inches long, of double texture goods, the lining being a handsome plaid. They are made of fine materials and in the best manner. They will not grow hard or stiff, and are first-class in every respect.

The dark-blue coat is of very fine cloth, ribbed, not all wool, but very handsome, and the price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $8.85.

The black coat is made from a fine wool, smooth-surface cloth that is less showy than the blue, but will give the best of service. The price, including delivery to any express office n the United States, is $9.85. Coats of different sizes will be made to order for $2 extra.

In ordering care must be taken to send the correct breast measurement, as exchanges can not be made. All remittances must be sent to The Blade, Toledo.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

This waterproof is single texture cloth, made in Inveress shape, as shown in the cut. The Inverness is the only style which can be worn with the latest fashions in ladies' gowns—with shoulder puffs and the new sleeves. This waterproof is sleeveless, with a long cape, covering the

Arms and buttoning in front. This cape is prettily lined with an appropriate color of cloth. They are carefully stitched and thoroughly vulcanized, so they are unaffected by any climate.

We can furnish them in two colors—either in black diagonal or navy blue diagonal. In ordering, state whether you want black or blue. The only measurement necessary to be sent is the length wanted down the back, from the neck. They are made 72, 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 inches long. The odd inches are not made.

We will send one of these ladies' waterproofs by express, and prepay the express charges to any express office on any railroad line, for $5.95. Be careful to give the express office to which it is to be sent, as well as your postoffice address.

THE BLADE WASHING MACHINE.

It is only after careful consideration and thoroughly testing the machine, that we arranged to offer our subscribers the BLADE WASHER. Thousands have been made and sold in Northwestern Ohio and throughout the United States, and we are satisfied to recommend and endorse them. It is the only perfect machine on the market, and saves time, labor, soap and clothing. Directions accompany each machine. The retail price of this machine is $7. We, however, offer to send one of these Machines by freight to any address, and also a copy of the Weekly Blade on year, for only $5.00; or we will ship a Machine free to any person sending us ten subscribers for the Weekly Blade one year and $10. The entire club of ten to be sent at one time. The Washer is carefully boxed or crated and shipped by freight, the purchaser paying freight on receipt of Machine. The freight charges will be but a trifle. Addrsse "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

A HANDY ATLAS.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have just published a new Handy Atlas, of 880 pages, each page 7 1-2 by 5 1-4 inches, containing colored county maps of the United States and Canada, accompanied by descrintive, statistical and historical matter pertaining to each state, territory and province, with indexed list of all counties, with area and population; also, colored skeleton maps of the continents, showing all countries of the world; colored statistical diagrams giving data as to area, population, products, commerce, finance, etc.; with a "ready reference list," alphabetically arranged, of all cities, towns and villages, with population by the late census.

This volume is printed on good paper, bound in flexible cloth, in good style—not a paper cover; it retails for $1 per copy, but we will send a copy, postpaid, with the Weekly Blade one year, for $1.50. Or, we will send a copy of the Handy Atlas, postpaid for 75 cents. "Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPAEDIA

And The Weekly Blade One Year for Three Dollars.

COMPLETE IN 30 HANDY VOLUMES, OVER 12,000 PAGES.

No intelligent person can afford to be without an Encyclopaedia. It is a library in itself. You can find therein what you want to know upon all facts pertaining to the domain of History, Biography, Chemistry, Religion, Geography, Literature, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Agriculture, and in fact the entire cycle of the arts and sciences. It stands in the same relation to all departments of human knowledge, as Webster's Dictionary does to the English language. To possess a good Encyclopaedia puts in your hands the power to reach facts on any given topic within a minute's time.

We are now ready to supply a new edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, the original edition of which sold at $30 per set. It is a clear reprint of the Edinburg and London edition of this great work, with very large additions upon topics of special interest to American readers, and giving American statistics of population down to and including the census of 1890.

This great Encyclopaedia contains thousands upon thousands of articles, embracing all subjects within the limits of human knowledge in its more than 27,000 specially prepared articles, giving pointed, practical, explicit and most interesting and instructive information both for the student and the general reader, free from ambiguous technicalities. Its particular and unique value is its happy solution of the problem of fullness and convenience. It is neither bulky nor superficial. It is the book of reference for the million. Chambers' Encyclopaedia has always occupied a front place among the cyclopedic works to be coveted.

This is a new edition, revised in 1891, reset in clear but fine type. It comprises THIRTY small, compact volumes, in paper covers, and the 30 books will weigh about 13 pounds.

READ OUR OFFER!

We will send a full set of this edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, comprising 30 volumes, and a copy of the Weekly Blade one year for THREE DOLLARS.

Or, we will send the Encyclopaedia alone for $2.50.

The Encyclopaedia will be sent by mail, postage paid. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers to The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons, and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver. This table ware so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived, and not only the first-class hotels but many private families are discarding plated ware and substituting this. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver, the smooth pattern requires absolute perfection in the casting, which is not necessary where the stamp will hide the minute pluholes. It can be engraved with monogram or initials, like silver.

The advantage of solid metal tableware lies in the fact that it can be used constantly everywhere, and in the roughest manner, scoured with sand or polished with chalk, and there is nothing to wear off or wear out.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.80
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	3.25

These are made only in the one pattern. They are not sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everybody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
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4. Napoleon at Friedland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ walking on the Sea of Galilee.
12. The Russian Wedding Feast.
13. Home from the First Voyage.
14. The First Love Letter.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

THE SNOW.

The snow came down upon the town
Throughout the night's still hush;
The people, though, trod on the snow,
And then its name was slush.
—Chicago Times.

Flake by flake the snow falls down,
Earth's ermine mantle, nice and new;
And the man who weareth rubbers not
Is very apt to fall down, too.
—Detroit Tribune.

When the autumn leaves are dead
And the winter snows are spread,
Consolation there will be
In this thought: "No flies on me."
—Detroit Free Press.

One sad, unpleasant theme
About which we'll soon have to talk,
Is, the time will soon be here
To shovel the snow from the walk.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

De Bulonde, the Man in the Velvet Mask.

Do we really at length know the great secret of the man with the iron mask? asks the London Daily News. If M. Bazeries is to be trusted, there is very little doubt that we do, and the mysterious prisoner of Pignerol and the Bastile was neither a brother of Louis XIV., nor Count Matthioli, nor the husband of the Grands Mademoiselle, nor Superintendent Fouquet, nor any other of the numerous persons on whose behalf a claim has been set up by the ingenious.

M. Bazeries has been engaged for some time in an attempt to discover the key of the cipher used by Louis XIV. for his most secret state letters, and at length he has succeeded. There exist a number of documents in the Grande Monarque's handwriting in the cipher, but hitherto no one has been able to make them out. Among them M. Bazeries professes to have discovered a truly remarkable document.

It is contained among the papers of Marshal Catinat, carefully preserved by his descendants. It sets forth the fact that the king was highly displeased at the conduct of M. de Bulonde, who, against his orders, had raised the siege of Conti, and it ends by ordering him to be imprisoned at Pignerol, where he was to be shut up at night and only allowed to take outdoor exercise "in a mask." Supposing the authenticity of the document can be proved, it seems certain that this M. de Bulonde and the man in the iron mask (which, by the way, was a velvet mask) are one and the same.

THE GRANT COTTAGE SOLD.

Mrs. E. S. Price the New Owner of Gen.Grant's Home at Long Branch.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, the widow of the ex-President, has sold the old summer home of the family at Long Branch. The Grant cottage has been one of the sights of the Elberon section of Long Branch ever since it was presented to General Grant in 1869 by George W.Childs, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, Gen. Horace Porter, and other warm friends. It stands on the east side of Ocean avenue, a short distance south of Takanassee Lake, between the cottages of George W. Childs and H. C. Fahnestock, the New York banker. The plot is about 200 feet wide and 700 feet deep. The cottage stands in about the center of the plot, leaving a wide lawn between it and the bluff. It is a plain looking structure, three stories in height, with wide porches on all sides of the two lower floors.

The stables stand in a grove of evergreen and pine trees on the Ocean avenue front of the property. This grove was General Grant's pride. He planted all the trees and took great credit to himself because he was the first cottager to succeed in making trees grow so near the sea front. Hundreds of trees had been set out, but they all died. General Grant conceived the idea of planting a lot of them together instead of singly.

The new owner of the cottage is Mrs. E. S. Price, of New York, who has occupied it for the past three summers. It is understood that the price paid was $33,000. It is said that the property cost General Grant's friends about $35,000.

Nickel and Silver.

According to Hardware some authorities say that the prices of nickel and silver will eventually cross each other. They argue that nickel is more useful, is scarcer, and not so readily produced, and that as silver is used more as a symbol of wealth its value in that direction will gradually depreciate. In such an event there is a long road, because silver has in it the tradition of ages, and the poorer classes of the world would be actuated in its use as the rich have been, and for a long time the downward course would be staid by this sentiment alone.

AN ARTISTIC EMBELLISHMENT.

Photographer: Do you want a cane in your hand?
Kal Somine: Nope, I'd ruther hold a chicken, boss.

NEW YORK'S BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

It Connects the Criminal Court House With the Tombs Prison.

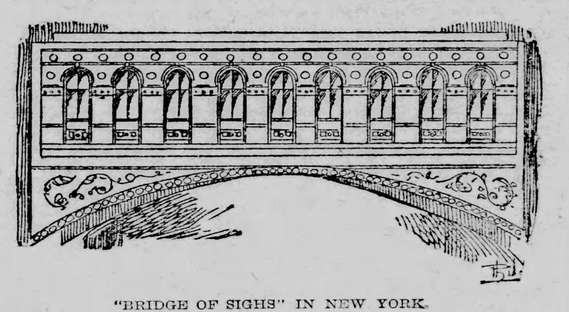
A Bridge of Sighs in the metropolis. It is a real bridge, over which a real

"One more unfortunate
Rashly importunate,"

will walk with faltering steps to hear his or her doom pronounced.

It is nearly completed now, and soon after the entrance of the new year will be put into practical use.

The New York Bridge of Sighs connects the new Criminal court house building with the famous old Tombs prison. It



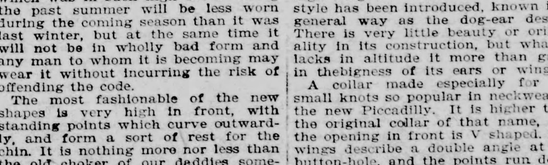
"BRIDGE OF SIGHS" IN NEW YORK.

is of solid iron, with no wood-work on it, and hangs some fifty feet above the street. Over this bridge prisoners will be conveyed from the cells to the court house for trial or sentence.

Just within the court house is an iron-barred room as solid as any in New York's various prisons, where the unfortunate will await the calling of their cases. Then there will be no more cases of prisoners escaping while being transferred from prison to court.

The bridge is an exact reproduction of the famous Ponte dei Sospiri, or Bridge of Sighs, in Venice, which connects the Doges' Palace with the prison. It was built in the year 1589 by Da Ponte, and is one of the famous landmarks of the world, having been perpetuated in prose and verse by many a bard as famous as the old bridge now is.

Thom & Wilson are the architects of the New York bridge, as well as of the new court house itself, and when first approached on the subject of connecting the two buildings, conceived the idea of modeling it after the famous Venetian



which was in such high favor during the past summer will be less worn during the coming season than it was last winter, but at the same time it will not be in wholly bad form and any man to whom it is becoming may wear it without incurring the risk of offending the code.

The most fashionable of the new shapes is very high in front, with standing points which curve outwardly, and form a sort of rest for the chin. It is nothing more nor less than the old choker of our daddies somewhat modified. Owing to the manner in which it is curved to fit the lines of the neck and chin, it is not a disagreeable collar to wear; it doesn't require the fortitude of a martyr on the part of the man who uses it, as does the standing collar with straight points, which are never under any pretense allowed to be bent.

The latter collar is pre-eminently the neckband of the Johnnies whose necks are particularly long and whose delight is collars, jewelry and cuffs which other men either cannot or will not wear. This "dude" collar is two and three quarter inches high in front and only a shade lower at the back; the points close snugly, but must not lap.

Undoubtedly the most popular of the fall designs is the standing collar with the winged points, which are bent so as to form right angles, or nearly so. This style is by no means a new one, but is rather an old one, which has held its popularity against all innovations. The only difference between it and a similar collar worn last season and the season previous is that it is a trifler higher and fuller, a feature due, doubtless, to a decree of fashion requiring fulness in all parts of men's apparel. The winged collar now in vogue must be at least two and a half inches high in front, and the front spacing cannot be consideres up to the fashionable requirement if it is less than two inches.

For the sole benefit of men who are too fat or too short-necked to wear the high-winged collar a compromise style has been introduced, known in a general way as the dog-ear design. There is very little beauty or originality in its construction, but what it lacks in altitude it more than gains in thebigness of its ears or wings.

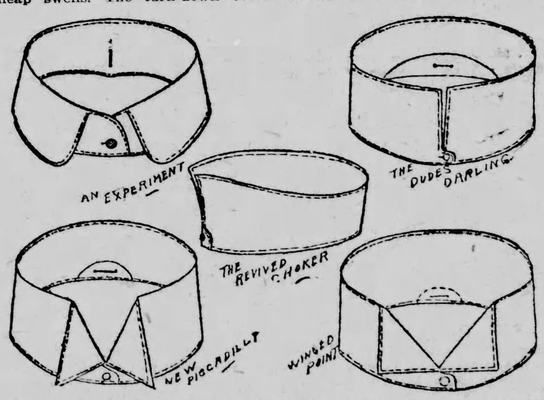
A collar made especially for the small knots so popular in neckwear is the new Piccadilly. It is higher than the original collar of that name, and the opening in front is V shaped. The wings describe a double angle at the button-hole, and the points run down below the band of the shirt. It is one of the most graceful of the new shapes for young men, but it is not as appropriate for full dress as for street wear. Men of mature years and quiet manner of dress generally regard it as being rather too jaunty.

As before stated, the turn-down collar has not been entirely tabooed, although it has lost considerable of its former prestige. The very latest thing in this collar is a banded style, with wide front spacing and rounded corners. This is an experiment, however, which may not meet with success, and if it fares no better than did the standing collar with round points, which was introduced two seasons ago, it will be a failure from the start.

CORRECT COLLARS.

The Very Latest Thing for This and Winter.

The New York World's fashion reporter maintains that nothing better illustrates the tendency toward simpler forms in men's dress than the plain, sober character of the collars designed by fashion for fall wear. The extravagant effects of a few seasons ago are not only not approved by good dressers, but the manufacturers are no longer making them, which goes to show that no demand exists for vulgar designs even among the cheap swells. The turn-down collar



THE FISHING PARTY.

Wunst we went a-fishin'—me
An' my pa an' ma all three,
When they was a picnic, 'way
Out to Hanch's woods, one day.

An' they was a crick out there,
Where the fishes is, an' where
Little boys 'taint big an' strong
Better have their folks along!

My pa hit ist fished an' fished!
An' my ma she said she wished
She an' her was home; an pa
Said he wished so worse'n ma.

Pa said if you talk, or say
Anything, er sneeze, or play,
Hain't no fish alive er dead,
Ever goin' to bite! he said.

Purt' nigh dark in town when we
Got back home; an' ma says she,
Now she'll have a fish fer shore!
An' she buyed one at the store.

Nen at supper, pa he won't
Eat no fish, an' says he don't
Like 'em.—An' he pounded me
When I choked! . . . Ma, didn't he?
—James Whitcomb Riley.

French Scandal Contagious.

The cordite scandal, which has only recently attracted so much attention in French official circles, seems to be contagious, it is having spread to England, and is now stirring up English professional circles and Parliament. A committee was appointed as long ago as July, 1888, to investigate and report on explosives submitted by order of the commander-in-chief, but it is now charged that the committee "sought to make an honest penny" for themselves by using their official position to secure the adoption of "cordite," a powder invented by members of the committee, the intention being to make a profit out of the control of the foreign patents.

—Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you decide to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take any other.

A Permanent One, Too.

At the close of its present four years' engagement with the people of the United States the Democratic party will get its release.—Chicago Tribune.

Lil's New Gown.

Queen Lil's new inauguration gown is cut very decollete and has a long train and two razor pockets.—Chicago Dispatch.

FASHION'S LATEST FADS.

Mink will be as popular as ever, both for garments and trimmings. Many fashionable capes and jackets will be made of Persian lamb or black marten.

Cuffs of lace, or linen, or muslin, are again in vogue, the muslin ones being confired to woollen gowns.

Sleeves are enormous, but falling on the shoulders to a huge puff at the elbow. These are called the chatelaine sleeves.

Very pretty bonnets are close fitting with the coronet front closely flared back and cut in scallops or points, which are faced with velvet, embroidery, lace or spangles.

One of the fall fashions is a yoked skirt. The yoke fits over the hips and the joining is concealed by a fold, pleating or narrow ruffle, the sams trimming being carried out on the lower part of the skirt.

Rings with a crescent set horizontally set with a mixture of rubies or sapphires are seen frequently.

Fur is fashionable, but so expensive that all who would enjoy adding this luxurious looking trimming to their garments cannot afford to do so. For the benefit of those who do not object to wearing "imitations" (there are sensible women who will not wear even the daintiest imitation in lace, because it is no real), fine simulations of real minx, sable, fox, and other favorite furs are now "on the market."

Various sorts of taste always prevail, of course, but at the present day there seems to be an eager demand for artistically ornamented watches and a rejection of the gaudy, overdone specimens met with occasionally.

A Million Friends.

A frind in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottle free at C. E. Spayd's and Bower & Frederick's Drug stores.

A LITTLE STORY.

There's a little story
Of a little Blount;
Not a bit of glory,
He was Paramount,
There's a little story,
Of a little Blount.

How he went to Lill,
Offering a crown;
Most supremely silly,
When the queen was down.
Gracious, what a gillie,
From a country town!

How he went to settle
Questions he had fixed;
What a pretty kettle
He had slyly mixed;
He was in fine fettle,
He was likely fixed.

That's the little story
Of a little Blount,
Knocking out Old Glory,
He was Paramount;
That's the little story
Of a little Blount.
—New York Sun.

AN HONEST BRITISH SEA DOG

Spins a Yarn of How the Lightning Left the Sky to Bite a Sailor's Ear.

The skipper of the Abana, just in from far Dundee, has a habit of observing very curious things at sea. On a voyage he completed several months ago, he ran very nearly through the middle of a sea leviathan. This time the truthful skipper struck, when only two days out, a storm that knocked the stach old ship just like a cork about. Seas roared across her weather side and smashed her starboard rail and sent her ventilators off a-flying down the gale. But that was not the worst of it. When off the George's banks rain fell as if J. Pluvius had emptied all his tanks, and from the darkness and the flood there came a thunderbolt the like of which no man has seen since Pegasus was a colt. It burst upon the skipper, so he rhythmically tells, like a flaming concentration of forty thousand bulls. It lit upon the foremost truck, then scooted down the spars and leaped aft to the flying bridge, much like a drunken star. The second mate saw its approach and crouched in deadly fear. It hissed so close to him, he says, it scorched his starboard ear. Then down into the middle hatch he saw the bolt cavort, and, like a flaming snake, squirm in and out of every port, and finally it hovered o'er the quarter deck and sped away in the direction of the quartermaster's head. He dodged it very cleverly, and, with an awful whoop, it killed off every rooster in the ex-ship chicken coop. You may believe this or you mayn't, but that fine old sea dog, the steamship's skipper, says it's so, and he's got it in his log.

This skipper's name is Foreman. When he has a yarn he'll spin it in a way that makes you certain that Clark Russell isn't in it.—New York Sun.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S PRESIDENT.

Elisha P. Wilbur, Whose Action Precipitated the Great Strike.

President Elisha P. Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley road, whose refusal to confer with the employes of the road as an organized body precipitated the present great strike, has had a long experience in the railroad business,

ELISHA P. WILBUR.

and that important adjunct of railroading in his section of the country, the coal business. He is one of the men placed in charge of the Reading when that road was forced into the hands of a receiver. He has the reputation of being a very determined man. He takes the position that he is king of his own coal heaps, and while not opposed to labor organizations per se, he refuses to recognize their authority in dealing with the employes of the road. He has been sharply criticised for his uncompromising attitude on this point, and it has even been intimated that he may be called upon to resign. It is improbable that any such action will be taken, however extensive the dissatisfaction among the stockholders may be, as President Wilbur intends, so it is stated, to resign at the annual meeting of the stockholders in January next. It is further stated that he had contemplated resigning on account of ill-health before the strike was inaugurated. He has been president of the road for nearly nine years.

Meanwhile the strikers seem quite as determined to force recognition for their organization from President Wilbur as he is not to give in. Grand Chief Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, says the ranks of the strikers are solidifying everywhere, and that the Lehigh Valley road is rapidly losing business to its rivals.

AUTER THE BALL.

(As sung by the West Point Cadet Foot Ball Team.)

Once a cheeky urchin climbed a young man's knee,
And rudely questioned, "Pray tell to me
Why do you oftimes limp, sir, and moan;
Have you no front teeth to call your own?"

"Dear child, a fine set I had months ago,
Why they have vanished I'll let you know;
List to my story, I hope I lose 'em all;
'Twas in a scrimmage—after the ball.

After the match was over,
After the goal was won,
After the players left the field,
After the game was done,
Many a bone was aching,
Injured by kick and fall
That I received, lad,
While after the ball.

"Came up an old friend asking me, 'Why
Is your arm in a sling and your nose all awry?
Tell me the reason you've lost half an ear
And how it happens your gait is so queer?'
'At football I thought I was destined to shine,
But I discovered 'twas not in my line;
I joined a crack club and answered the call
To play on the rush line—after the ball.

After the maul was over,
After the ball got away,
After the rest had left me,
After the fearful fray,
I was a case for the surgeons,
Who came with the ambulance call,
I was completely shattered,
After the maul."

Ingersoll's Reply to an Englishman

A few years after the war Bob Ingersoll was riding in England in the usual compartment car, and drifted into a dispute on American matters with a pop-eyed, dogmatic, bull-headed, irascible old fellow, whose sympathies were hotly with the South. Several other Englishmen were present heartily enjoying the occasional quiet tosses their friend received from the unknown Yankee, until at last the old one, in a convulsion of fury, screamed into Ingersoll's very teeth that bare-legged old ghost of a conundrum: "Would ye letcher daughter marry a nigger?"

"No," answered Bob, quietly, "nor an Englishman."—Washington Post.

A Domestic Upheaval Threatened.

There was a good deal of indignation among the men of Atchison because of the afternoon parties given by the women, to which no men were invited, but there will be more when it is learned that the women have invaded the rights of the men still further; they intend to give parties in the evening, and give them without men. This asking the men to stay at home and take care of the children while the wife goes to a party will break the camel's back.—Atchison Globe.

Orientalism in New York.

There is a constantly increasing demand in this city for the Oriental sacred books. The Koran in cheap form is one of the best selling books, and a volume of extracts from Buddha is extremely popular. The sale of the Zend Avesta is restricted because it cannot be obtained in cheap form. The purchasers of these works are not only clergymen, but laymen, and there seems to be an intense curiosity to compare the sacred books of other religions with the Bible.—New York Sun.

WENT BAREFOOT.

Nearly twenty years ago a poor minister in a village parish tried to persuade a family of the neighborhood, so vagrant in their habits that they almost deserved to be called a family of tramps, to settle down, live decently, and attend church.

"At least," he said to the mother, "let the boys come to our Sunday school."

"They have no clothes fit to wear," she said.

"I will find clothes for them," he answered.

The clothes were provided with much difficulty and self-denial by the clergyman.

"They sha'n't go barefoot," said the mother. "I won't have my boys laughed at."

The shoes could not be bought. The minister's pockets were empty. He thought a moment.

"My own boys will go barefoot," he said; "then yours will not be laughed at."

"What do you say, Jack, Tom?" he said, a few hours later at the supper-table. "Will you go barefoot to bring these lads to school?"

Jack and Tom, with somewhat wry faces, laughed, and finally consented.

The other boys went to Sunday school for a few months, and then the entire family disappeared, and soon passed out of the minister's mind.

Last summer the good pastor, now almost an old man, preached in a remote country village, and after service was over, was greeted by a young man, the pastor of a small church near by. He was one of the vagabond boys.

"All that I am I owe to that kindly thought of yours about the shoes," he said. "It was the first act of self-sacrificing kindness that ever had come into my wretched life. It turned me to a new path of thought and action, and the good influence of the Sunday school did the rest. Your boys probably thought it was a little thing to go barefoot for a few Sundays. But it saved a human soul."

The fingers of the telegraph operator often send out words which seem to him unimportant and commonplace. Yet he deals with a force that could rend the earth in pieces, and his messages may carry joy or misery to thousands of hearts.

Neither he nor we are wholly responsible for the results that follow our acts and words. Our only care should be, prompted by motives, as in the case above noted, that they are true to the best we know.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

Upon the garden gate they swung
When nights were warm and fair;
And pale Diana often flung
Her light upon the pair.

To-night among the leafless trees
The autumn wind makes moan,
The gate is swinging in the breeze,
Its rusty hinges groan;

And where are now the youth so gay
And maiden dressed in lawn,
Oh, whither do their footsteps stray,
Where have the lovers gone?

Go to the parlor warm, go there,
And ask, if you would know,
That double-loaded rocking chair,
That lamp turned down so low.
—Boston Courier.

"THE SPANISH SOLDIER NUN."

Career of a Woman Who Disguised Herself as a Man.

A famous heroine in her day was Catalina de Erauso, still remembered vaguely as "the Spanish soldier nun." She left memoirs, which have been translated or summarized or "romancified" in most European tongues, says the London Standard. Catalina, we are told, ran away from a nunnery in Sebastian at the age of fifteen, transformed her conventional habiliaments into doublet and hose, and found employment as a page in the household of a noble at Valladolid. Driven from this refuge by the appearance of her father—who had no suspicion, nevertheless, she joined an expedition sailing to Peru under charge of Ferdinand de Cordova. Her ship was wrecked off Paita, and she alone refused to desert the captain, who stood by his vessel.

Catalina then built a little raft, broke open the treasury chest, took as much gold as she could carry, and then set off for the shore, btu the captain was drowned embarking. She reached the town and accepted an engagement as manager to the tailor who made her new clothes. Complications of business and passion—for a great lady fell in love at first sight—led to a first duel, in which she killed her man promptly. The great lady smuggled her out of prison, but Catalina found it necessary to repay this service by pushing the dame down stairs, probably breaking her neck. Then she jumped into a boat, put to sea and was picked up by a Spanish vessel bound for Conception.

At this place her brother was secretary to the governor, and he, all unconscious of the relationship, got her a commission in the army. Very soon afterward she distinguished herself in an engagement, and for twelve years ranked as one of the most brilliant officers of the Spanish service, living mostly with her brother, but keeping the secret. This happy time came to an end in a midnight duel, when she killed a man unknown, who proved to be this same brother. Flying for life once more, Catalina crossed the Andes.

All her companions perished, but she reached Tucuman after terrible adventures. Another love affair, all on one side, and another fatal duel brought her literally to the gallows, but with the rope around her neck she escaped. Traveling on to Cuzco, she joined an alcade with a pretty wife and a gentleman, his friend. In a very few days Catalina perceived that these two had an understanding. The alcalde perceived it also, and took an opportunity to murder his faithless friend. He would have murdered his wife, but Catalina snatched her to the saddle and rode furiously for Cuzco. The alcalde pursuing, she ran him through, but received a desperate wound. The fugitives got safely to the bishop's palace. Catalina knew, however, that her secret must be discovered now. She had just strength enough to reveal it to the bishop before fainting. The worthy man reported the whole story to the king, who sent orders that Catalina should be dispatched by the next ship. All Spain declared for the heroine. At her arrival Count Olivarez himself, the prime minister, met her; the king kissed her, the pope sent for and forgave her, and Velasquez painted her portrait.

SWEETEST THINGS OF EARTH.

What are the sweetest things of earth?
Lips that can praise a thing of worth;
A fragrant rose that hides no thorn;
Riches of gold untouched by scorn.

A happy little child asleep;
Eyes that can smile though they may weep.
A brother's cheer, a father's praise;
The minstrelsy of summer days.

A heart where anger never burns;
A gift that looks for no returns;
Wrong's overthrow; pain's swift release;
Dark footsteps guide into peace.

The light of love in lover's eyes;
Age that is young as well as wise;
A mother's kiss, a baby's mirth—
These are the sweetest things on earth.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Fooling Baby.

Mr. Noopop—My baby cries all night. I don't know what to do with it.

Mr. Knowitt—I'll tell you what I did. As soon as our baby commenced to cry I used to turn on all the gas. That fooled him. He thought it was broad daylight and went to sleep.—Life.

THEN AND NOW.

"The world is mine," he said,
As he proudly left old Yale,
With the firm belief that he
Held the world fast by the tail.
But the years have come and gone,
And his spirit has grown meek;
He is selling tape and thread,
Earning just fifteen a week.

Australian Wool.

Australia shipped 1,803,466 bales of wool during 1892-93.

14K SOLID Rolled Gold RINGS 14K

To introduce our Jewelry we send the following Rings at special prices quoted, which are ¼ the price charged in Jewelry stores.

Popular Wedding 25c.

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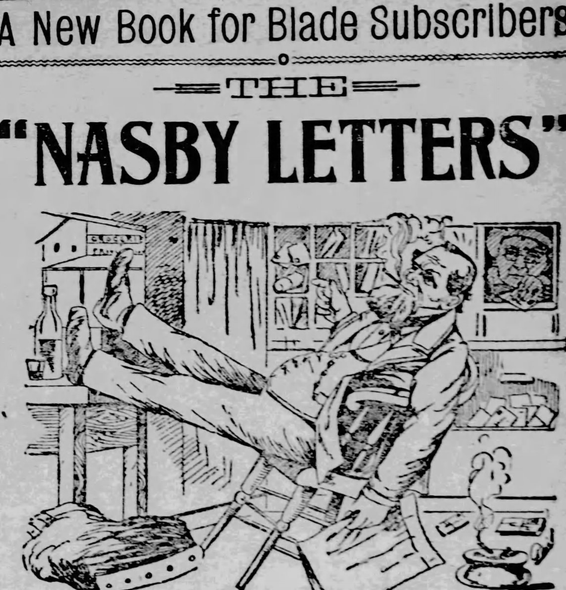
A New Book for Blade Subscribers

THE

"NASBY LETTERS"



Since the death of Mr. D. R. Locke, five years ago, there has been a demand from all parts of the United States for a reprint of the "Nasby Letters," in book form, suitable for preservation. But few of these letters have ever been embodied in volumes, and those were the earlier numbers, written 25 or more years ago.

At a very great expense of time and money, we have collected all of the Nasby Letters ever written. This has been a huge task, as copies of these letters were never preserved except in files of the Toledo Blade, in whose columns they were published.

From them we have eliminated such letters as pertained to local or unimportant and forgotten topics—publishing, however, in every number which is of interest to the general public. The entire collection makes one large volume of over 500 pages.

This volume therefore gives practically all of the "Nasby Letters" ever written and published in the Toledo Blade during the entire period from Mr. Locke's first connection with the paper until his death. It is set in plain, readable type, giving a large amount of matter on each page, and contains over 500 pages. There is matter enough in this book for a thousand pages, were it set in the ordinary type, like that used in "Nasby in Exile," but, owing to the immense amount in these letters, we have endeavored to make it very compact, and still have it in easily readable form.

As stated before, this is the first and only publication of the bulk of the Nasby Letters in book form. As this matter is all copyrighted, it never can be published by any one else.

Why This Book is Published.

Notwithstanding the enormous demand for this publication from all parts of the Union, from those who are not subscribers to the Weekly Blade as well as from those who are, we wish it distinctly understood that we have no intention of ever publishing this book for sale or profit. We have determined never to sell a copy for cash, and never to any one, except in connection with the Weekly Blade.

The readers of the Toledo Blade are those who will best appreciate the volume, and we believe every one of them will want a copy. We are therefore determined to present one copy of this book to each and every subscriber to the Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Blade has a permanent subscription list far in excess of 100,000 copies. We estimate that there 125,000 people in the United States who are our regular subscribers after a year. We are quite sure that every one of these subscribers will want a copy of the "Nasby Letters." Then we estimate that 25,000 more will join The Blade's ranks for the purpose of obtaining a copy. Therefore we are making preparations to give away 150,000 copies.

Now, this book, if we were to print it, would not be sold for less than one dollar, including payment of postage. The cost of setting in in type, making the stereotype plates, and otherwise getting it ready for the press, is quite a large sum; and we estimate that within one year from this announcement the entire cost of presenting these books to our subscribers, will be in cash, fully $100,000.

Any one can realize the magnitude of this task; and owing to the rapidity with which we shall have to mail the books to our subscribers, we shall be obliged to deviate somewhat from our usual plan of receiving orders.

Here Is Our Plan of Distribution.

First—The book will be presented EARLY subscribers to the Toledo Weekly Blade only. Every subscriber, on renewing his subscription, who sends us ONE DOLLAR, will have a copy of the "Nasby Letters" sent him by mail, postage paid.

Dealing with our former premium offers in connection with the Weekly Blade, we do not wish our subscribers to remit a long time in advance of the expiration of their present subscriptions. We want to take care of each month by itself. For instance:

A few weeks previous to expiration each subscriber will receive a postal card, which card, if returned, with one dollar for their renewal, will be a due-bill for a free copy of the book, the "Nasby Letters."

Owing to the large number of names whose terms will expire each month, we shall be unable to receive orders for other orders excepting a renewal of the subscriptions expiring that month. Of course, new subscribers may come in at any time; but we prefer that those whose time expires in later months should hold back their orders until their proper month.

Then, again, it is very important that each subscriber shall take advantage of the due-bill sent in his renewal at the proper time—not getting the idea that he can be taken care of later.

These postal card due-bills will be sent out during the month previous, and renewals and remittances may be sent any time after receiving the due-bill; but take care and do not wait until your subscription has expired, or until the month in which the expiration occurs has gone by. One month later we will have all we can do to take care of that month's orders, without taking care of orders belonging to the previous month.

The "Nasby Letters."

Do not confuse this title with the book, "Nasby in Exile," which we have been giving to our subscribers for the past 15 months. "Nasby in Exile" is practically out of print.

The "Nasby Letters" is a NEW book, printed from our own plates, and we are printing and binding 500 to 1,000 copies daily.

Subscribers whose time expires at any given month will send in their orders for renewals at least two weeks before their time is out and have their time extended at once on the Weekly Blade for one year. The books will be mailed just as soon as they are ready, and we shall take care to see that they are mailed in the same order as they are received.

Some of the Contents:

There are hundreds of the Nasby letters contained in this volume, embracing everything of importance in that line ever written by "Petroleum V. Nasby." Here are some of the features of the book, but only a few among the vast number:

How the Nasby Letters Came to be Written.
The First Nasby Letter.
Mr. Nasby Starts a Church.
A Confession of Faith.
Interview with President Lincoln.
The Wise Old Rat.
The Discontented Peasant.
His Change of Base in Kentucky.
A Kentucky Tea Party.
The Famous Series of Letters on President Johnson's "Swinging Round the Circle," upon which four Mr. Nasby attended him as his confidential adviser.
His trip with the President to Raleigh.
The Amnesty Proclamation.
The Pendleton Greenback Theory in Kentucky.
Mr. Nasby Loses His Postoffice.
"Cussed be Canaan!" A Lecture Delivered at Music Hall, Boston, December 22, 1867.
"

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

GENERAL.

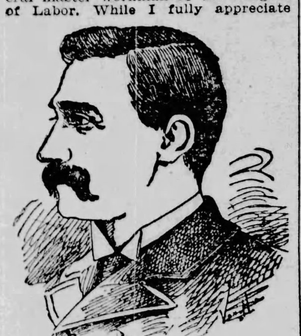
SOVEREIGN MAKES A SPEECH.

He Talks to the Executive Board of Knights of Labor.

New York, Dec. 7.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor continued their session at the Broadway Central hotel yesterday, reinforced by General Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes, from Philadelphia.

In the address of General Master Workman James R. Sovereign to the order he says:

"At the recent session of the general assembly I was elected to succeed Brother T. V. Powderly as general master workman of the Knights of Labor. While I fully appreciate



JAMES R. SOVEREIGN.

the great confidence reposed in me, I am also keenly sensible of the great responsibilities. But there is no time now for personal consideration or explanations. A great struggle is being waged between two great forces, organized monopolies struggling to make slaves out of men and organized labor struggling to make men out of slaves. The interest is between the dollars of Shylock and the bone and sinew of the industrial masses; a contest between organized land monopoly and the natural rights of God's homeless poor, between the federated trusts and oppressed humanity. Opulence is fast becoming a monarch. Distributive production is dying out. Combinations of money and brains are fast reducing independent operators to mere wheels in the machinery of vast manufacturing concerns."

LEWELLING AND HIS POSITION.

A Man Without Work is Not Necessarily a Tramp.

Topeka, Kans., Dec. 6.—Governor Lewelling, replying to the criticism of his executive circular to the boards of police commissioners of the cities of the first class, said:

"It is no crime to be without visible means of support. I was in that condition once in 1865, in Chicago. I was no thief, but I was a 'tramp' in the present acceptation of the term, and had I been picked up by the police I could not have found honest work the next day. My circular only applies to men whose sin is their enforced idleness. For that class, the work-pile shall be abolished in Kansas so long as I am governor. Men who commit offenses against society are not protected by the circular. There is no anarchy in the sentiment or inspiration of the document.

"Many Kansas cities have their jails full of 'tramps,' and my action was intended to stop the practice of arresting men on the empty ground of being without visible means of support."

OHIO WOOL GROWERS

Will Fight the Wilson Bill to the Last Ditch.

Bellefontaine, O., Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The following address has been issued by William Lawrence, president, and W. N. Cowden, secretary of the Ohio Wool Growers' association:

"To the Wool Growers, Wool Dealers, Sheep Breeders, Patrons of Husbandry, and Farmers of Ohio:

"You are especially urged to meet during the agricultural convention week at the hall of the house of representatives at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, January 10, 1894, to take measures to defeat the bill in congress to place wool on the free list. We have reason to believe that it can be defeated in the senate. We especially urge a full attendance. Free wool will ruin the Ohio wool industry and thus increase the overproduction of all farmers. Come and unite with the Ohio Wool Growers' association to aid all our industries."

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS SOLD.

The Park Commissioners Will Clear the Ground.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The fate of the crumbling palaces in Jackson park was as good as settled yesterday afternoon. They will soon pass from the hands of the world's fair directors into those of the South park commissioners to be torn down as fast as they can be sold. The details are yet to be arranged.

It is understood, however, that the world's fair board will pay the park commissioners $200,000, perhaps $250,000, and abandon Jackson park as it is to-day. The park board will assume the responsibility of getting rid of the building and restoring the park to good condition. The sum named is not paid as damages, but to compensate guardians of the park for their trouble in removing the buildings.

LEE DEFEATED BY MARTIN.

Row Over the Virginia Senatorship, Long Term.

Richmond Va., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee was defeated in the Democratic caucus of members of the legislature for the nomination for U. S. Senator, long term, to succeed Senator Hunton. Mr. Martin was nominated. All Lee's friends are fighting mad and say that they will bolt the caucus and with the assistance of Republicans and Populists elect Lee anyhow. There is a great deal of political excitement over the affair.

Mining News From Denver.

Denver, Dec. 8.—Smelting men throughout the state are complaining that the silver ore has gradually decreased since the closing of the mines in June to such an extent, that unless there is a rise in the price of lead and silver soon, which will permit the resumption of low grade mines there will be a famine in the ore market which will compel most of them to close down.

About the Corbett Fight.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 7.—It has finally been decided that Corbett will be trained at Mayport for his fight with Mitchell. Corbett is expected in about ten days.

Opposition to the fight seems to have died out, at least nothing is heard from those who have been opposed to it.

Buried With Military Honors.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—"Mrs. Pauline Cushman Fryer," the well-known female scout, who died in Los Angeles last Friday, was buried yesterday afternoon in the Laurel Hill cemetery in a manner which did honor to her rank in the Army and service in the Union cause, and all the Grand Army comrades in this district were requested to attend.

To Irrigate a Desert.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Colorado Irrigating company has projected a canal to irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land in the Salton desert. Should the tract in question be irrigated, its value would be from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The total length of the canal will be about 400 miles, and the estimated cost is nearly $5,000,000.

Women May Vote.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 6.—The state canvassing board has completed its work and the count shows that woman suffrage was carried by 6,347 majority. Governor Waite thereupon issued a proclamation giving women the right to vote at all elections in this state.

ORDERED TO HONOLULU.

The Man-of-War Mohican Will Start at Once.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—A special dispatch from San Francisco to the Inter-Ocean says: The United States steamer Mohican has received orders to sail for Honolulu on December 16. The vessel came off the Mare Island dry dock Saturday. While in the dry dock all her stores were put aboard, and nothing remains now except to give the engines full test. The engines have been thoroughly overhauled, and the screw, after being inspected and cleaned, has been replaced.

New rails have been put under the eight-inch guns, and new teak deck-planks laid. Commander Clark, formerly commander of the Marion, is in charge, and the executive officer is Wadham, who relieves Moore. The officers say the Mohican is to relieve the Philadelphia, which, it is feared, will suffer from tropical waters as the Boston did.

The Philadelphia will go to Mare Island dry dock for overhauling. The Mohican can make about nine knots an hour, and will reach Honolulu in twelve or fourteen days.

DENOUNCING THE A. P. A.

Father Bartlett, of Baltimore, Speaks His Mind.

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—Rev. Wm. E. Bartlett, pastor of St. Anne's Catholic church, and the leading spirit in the control of the parochial schools of this diocese, is out in a statement condemning the attacks of the American Protective Association and the Protestant clergymen on the recent school circular. He says these attacks on the Catholic church are a relic of the old spirit of persecution, and that intelligent non-Catholics will pay no heed to the vaporings of their diseased imaginations. The A. P. A. in the West, he declares, is composed almost entirely of foreigners, and the entire movement is controlled by forces outside the country. Catholics, he said, recognize as well as Protestants, the vital importance to this country of the underlying principles of the public school system, and will be the first to take up arms in its defense, should it be threatened.

SHE WORE HER BROTHER'S TOGS,

And That Was What Made Trouble for Her.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 9.—The Burlington railroad agent at Ford City, twenty miles east of this city, saw what he took to be a young man climbing into an empty box car standing on a side track. Something unusual in the manner in which the person climbed into the car attracted his attention, and he made an investigation and arrested the person, who is said to be Miss Edna Idol, one of the young society ladies of Union Star, a village twelve miles away. The girl had clipped her hair, was dressed in a suit of her brother's clothing, and had a valise full of men's clothing. The agent telegraphed to the girl's father, a business man of Union Star. Later in the day, when the girl saw her father approaching, she swallowed the contents of a bottle of morphine, and is now in a dying condition. No cause is assigned for her actions.

JUST THINK OF IT!

1,000 Starving Men Trying to Get Warm in Chicago's City Hall.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—One thousand starving men huddled, shivering in the corridors of the city hall last night, while among them moved a college professor and fifteen students making notes, and studying social problems with the scientific interest of a vivisectionists. The hundreds of men, as they lay on the cold tiled floors or fought for places near the steam heaters were questioned by Prof. Hourwich, of the University of Chicago and his class in statistics. A list of queries had been prepared with a view of developing data regarding the unemployed of Chicago. All those questioned denied being beggars and expressed anxiety for work. The greater number were unmarried. The men said they were able to get no work outside of odd jobs, by which they could earn but $1 a week or less.

WILL DRINK ONLY WATER.

Republicans at the Annual League Lincoln Banquet.

Columbus, Dec. 11.—The forthcoming annual Lincoln banquet, under the auspices of the Ohio Republican League, is to be an event without wine. The general committee on arrangements, at a meeting Saturday, discussed the question of serving wine in the banquet hall. Heretofore at the Lincoln banquets wine has flowed as plentiful as Republican oratory and sometimes has been the cause of unique scenes and sayings.

There has been no more intoxication at these events, however, than at the ordinary political affairs of the kind. It was agreed to-day, nevertheless, that it would establish a creditable precedent to exclude drinks from the entertainment, and a vote to have none prevailed.

COUGHLIN TRIAL AT CHICAGO.

The Sixth Week of the Case Began Monday.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The sixth week of the Coughlin trial opened to-day with the taking of testimony by the prosecution. It is expected that eight weeks more will be consumed in the trial of the case, as the state and defense will, it is said, introduce about 100 witnesses each. Immediately upon the opening of court the following witnesses were called:

Officer Phillips, Henry Rosch, John Finegan, Capt. Villiers, Patrick McGarry, James F. Boland, Frank Scanlan, Stephen Connelly, William Mickell, D. P. Ahren, Dr. C. W. Lewis and Henry Wisch. Capt. Francesco Villiers first took the stand.

WILL GIVE WORK TO THOUSANDS.

Lehigh Valley Collieries Started to Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 11.—All the collieries of the Lehigh Valley coal company, and all the individual collieries tributary to the Lehigh Valley railroad resumed operations on full time to-day. This action upon the part of the coal operators, will give employment to thousands of miners and helpers who have been either idle or have worked irregularly since the Lehigh Valley strike began.

STILL LOOKING FOR JURORS.

The Second Week of Prendergast's Trial at Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The second week of the trial of Assassin Prendergast began to-day with a continued effort to secure jurors. Almost all the veniremen examined stated that they had fixed opinions and could not give the prisoner a fair trial. Prendergast was ill at ease, and frequently attempted to interrupt the proceedings with questions and remarks.

GOOD NEWS FROM COLORADO.

They Are Talking About Impeaching Whiskers Waite.

Denver, Col., Dec. 9.—The News to-day says that if Governor Waite calls an extra session of the legislature to forward his silver scheme, impeachment proceedings will be begun. The governor's actions in the penitentiary muddle would furnish the ground for the proposed impeachment.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Entire Southern Pacific Train Goes Over an Embankment.

El Paso, Dec. 9.—An entire Southern Pacific passenger train went over a high embankment at Lordsburg, N. M. It is difficult to get particulars at such an extreme point.

Adams Nominated for Congress.

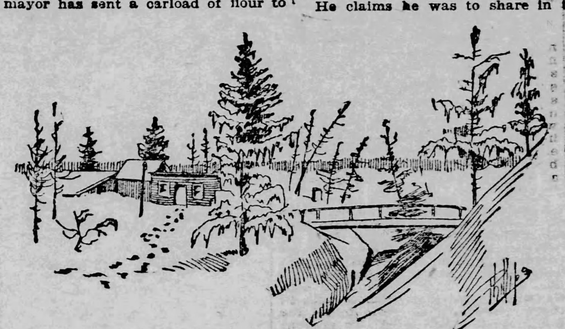
Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—The Republicans to-day nominated Robert Adams, jr., ex-minister to Brazil, as their candidate for congressman in the Second district to succeed the late Charles O'Neill.

THE MICHIGAN IRON RANGES.

A Statement of Conditions at Marquette.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 8.—So far, the people on the great Marquette range need no assistance from outside, and probably there will be no need of any. Governor Rich is making a tour through the Menominee and Marquette ranges. The governor's eyes have been opened to the great extent of suffering now prevalent, and on his return to Lansing he will probably take as decided measures looking toward relief for the Menominee sufferers as were recently taken by Governor Peck, of Wisconsin.

On the range, the suffering is far less than has been reported, and the mayor has sent a carload of flour to



A SCENE ON THE MENOMINEE RANGE.

the less fortunate fellows on Gogebic and Menominee. There is $50,000 appropriated by the county for a poor fund, and with one mine in operation and another prospectively to start, the two employing about 1,200 men, a great deal of the suffering will be relieved.

The state committee left Iron Mountain yesterday morning at 5:30, and arrived at Marquette about 11 o'clock. It is not so cold as it was at Ironwood, Bessemer or Iron Mountain. The committee interviewed the mayor, the poor commissioner, and others to-day, but as there is little destitution it is unnecessary to elaborate concerning the results of the day's work. The lumbermen claim that the miners are injuring the wood-chopping industry, their presence in the woods causing lower wages than have been paid before in some time. As a rule, naturally, they resent the appearance of the miner in the role of a lumberman although too humane to permit their antagonism to assert itself in a spirit of bitterness. It is no uncommon sight to see, working side by side, the miner and the lumberman, the former blundering through his task with a great expenditure of physical labor, and the latter applying stroke after stroke with remarkable precision. The lumberman's occupation calls for the display of science from the time the first stroke is made on a tree, until the difficult task of hauling has been completed. Many of the miners are at work cutting railroad ties. For this they receive 8 cents a tie, providing the work is satisfactory. A lumberman will cut 28 or 30 ties a day; a miner is lucky if he cuts ten. Then the miner can not always cut a satisfactory tie. A cedar tie should be 6x6 1-2 inches. The chance that the miner will not produce exact measurement, and then his work will not count. Again, he may labor on a tree that has dry rot, and not discover his mistake for days, has expended much useless energy. A Free Press representative strolled into a lumber camp about eight miles from Iron Mountain. In a little temporary shanty four miners were living, boarding themselves. Upon the floor was a bag of flour, and near by a small barrel of pork. The men living here were four Italians who are just about making a living in the woods. The lumbermen do not care about associating with cheap labor.

CHICAGO AND JOLIET CHANNEL

Will be Inspected by a Congressional Committee on December 28.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago have arranged on Thursday, Dec. 28 next, for a Congressional inspection of the great channel now under construction between Chicago and Joliet, a distance of 35 miles. This channel, popularly known as the Drainage canal, is designed primarily to relieve the sanitary condition of the Chicago river, and at the same time complete a great waterway which will connect the lakes and the Mississippi. It is the last feature of the work, a government feature, which the Senators and Representatives from Illinois are expected to look into. The entire work will cost Chicago about $30,000,000, about $4,000,000 being already expended. The actual work of excavation has already progressed to a point where the line of the channel is marked out for 20 miles, and it is hoped the government will, on the completion of the work at Joliet, open the channel complete it as a waterway to the Mississippi. It is expected that the Congressmen from Illinois will be well represented at Chicago on the 28th.

TAUBENECK AGAINST IT.

The Chairman Protests Against Forming a New Party.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 12.—A leading Populist paper publishes a letter from H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the national People's party committee, in which he declares against the new party movement now being organized by W. F. Rightmire and others. He says: "Just as fusion leads to confusion, so reorganization on this plan leads to disorganization. The national committee represents the million men who stood up our principles in 1892, and I believe I voice the sentiments of this committee when I say we will not disregard their wishes, barter away their organization or permit any faction or clique to trample their rights under foot." This from Chairman Taubeneck is considered a death-knell to the new party movement, as far as Kansas is concerned.

FAILURE AT CANTON.

Receiver Appointed for C. Aultman & Co.

Canton, Dec. 11.—The business of C. Aultman & Co., manufacturers of engines, threshers and other farming implements, has gone into the hands of receivers, William A. Lynch and Robert A. Miller being appointed. The company, it is understood, is entirely solvent, as its assets are not far from $2,700,000, while its liabilities are about $1,000,000.

The application for a receiver was made by Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, the president of the company. The tightness of the money market is supposed to be accountable for it all.

MAY CALL A SPECIAL SESSION.

Governor Rich is Determined to Relieve the Miners Some Way.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 8.—Governor Rich stated to-day that it was not improbable that a special session of the legislature would be called to consider the matter of relief for the upper peninsula miners. It is estimated that $150,000 will be needed to tide them over until May 1. He is preparing to go and make personal investigation, and will decide about a special session on his return.

FORMER WEIGHER OF THE MINT

Sentenced to Seven Years for Robbing Uncle Sam.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—Henry Cochran, former weigher at the mint, convicted of robbing the government of gold bullion to the amount of $139,000 during his incumbency, extending over forty-three years, was to-day sentenced by Judge Butler in the United States District court to seven years and six months at hard labor in the eastern penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1,000 and the costs of prosecution; the sentence to date from the time of Cochran's commitment.

State Bank Currency.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—A special to the Republic from Atlanta says: The Georgia House yesterday by a vote of 121 to 15 passed a bill providing for the issue of currency notes by state banks, and if the present intention prevails, the state will provide means and methods for testing the constitutionality of the ten per cent tax on state bank issues.

END OF A GREAT LAW SUIT.

The Farley-Hill Case Finally Decided by the Supreme Court.

St. Paul, Dec. 12.—The Farley-Hill suit, decided by the United States supreme court to-day, is remarkable for its peculiarity as well as for its importance. Besides tieing up for years the big Kittson estate of $3,000,000 or more, it constituted in itself a claim of $5,000,000 against J. J. Hill and the Kittson estate. Suit was started in this city in 1879 and has gone through all the state and federal courts. It runs back into ancient history as the time when Farley was receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific road. He charges that by an agreement between himself and Hill he was to run the property down so that Hill could buy it in at a low figure.

He claims he was to share in the profits of the operation, but that when the road became the nucleus of what is now the Great Northern system, Hill refused to carry out the agreement. Hill on the other hand denies that there was any agreement. He maintained that Farley had acted honestly as receiver and he was entitled to nothing.

Under the supreme court decision to-day Farley, the complainant is assessed with the costs, and J. J. Hill wins the suit, for $5,000,000, while the $5,000,000 of the Kittson estate will be divided among the heirs.

WILL BE REORGANIZED.

The Nicaragua Canal Companies' Committee Makes a Report.

New York, Dec. 9.—The committee which has been investigating the affairs of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company, and devising a plan for its reorganization, made its report to-day. The company's accounts show an investment in actual cash and interest thereon of $4,451,-568.64. In securities issued for purchase of plant, $2,923,200; total, $7,374,-768.84. The results of this investment are: The concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica; the charter from the United States; the work done on the canal, and the plant necessary to complete the work, including the construction of railway, docks, dredges, warehouses, etc.

Under the terms of the contract between the construction company and the Maritime Canal company, the title to the work vested in the canal company as it progressed. Payment for it and for the concessions acquired by the construction company has been made by the canal company in capital stock and in obligations for its first mortgage bonds not yet issued. Of the securities thus acquired the construction company has remaining in its treasury: Maritime Canal company stock, $14,876,750; obligations for first mortgage bonds, $5,559,950. The fund in floating indebtedness, as shown at the time of the receivership, amounts to $572,455.99, including some disputed items. Of this amount, $225,-000 is due the Maritime Canal company for money loaned the construction company. It has been agreed with the Maritime Canal company that in case of reorganization under the plan proposed by the committee, this portion of the indebtedness may be liquidated by the surrender to the canal company of securities.

The committee therefore recommends that the shareholders act together for the organization of a new company which shall acquire the assets and rights of the existing company.

The plan submitted provides for the creation of a new company with a capital stock of $12,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is to be retained for the benefit of the treasury, and $6,000,000 is to be distributed to stockholders of the present company in exchange for their old stock or is to be sold for cash requirements and to protect and maintain the present plant and property of the company.

TO SAVE THE MACHINE.

Hill Consents to Make the Race for Governor.

New York, Dec. 6.—Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, chairman of the anti-Tammany movement, New York state Democracy, has issued a call for the general committee to meet at Cooper Union on the night of December 21. On the heels of the announcement of the prospective meeting of the New York state Democracy's general committee comes the report that Senator Hill is willing to run for governor of New York state at the next election. This is presumed to be the last desperate effort of the senior Senator to hold together the cracked machine. The Senator also believes himself to be intensely popular with the masses of New York state, and thinks he could sweep the state as a candidate for any office.

MUEZZIN FROM A MINARET.

Mussulmen in New York Have the First Worship.

New York, Dec. 12.—The first call to prayer by the muezzin of the First society of Mohammedans took place Sunday morning from the window of Union Square hall. Emin L. Vabokoff, wearing a fez, leaned far out of the second-story window, which suffered for a minaret, and, placing his thumbs behind the lobes of his ears, with the palms of his hands forward, called out the formal summons to prayer. The words were in Arabic. On the sidewalks below were ranged a few of the faithful, being Mussulmen from the World's Fair. They drew themselves up in a straight line, elbow touching elbow, facing towards Mecca. Quite a crowd collected and, about sixty followed the Mussulmen upstairs to the hall. Mohammed Nabkoff then delivered an address, stating the objects of the society and the creed of Islam. This is the first public mosque ever opened in this city for the saying of prayer and carrying out of the full Moslem creed.

QUINCY GRANITE CUTTERS

Earnestly Protest Against Part of the Wilson Bill.

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 12.—Over 700 granite cutters have signed the following petition which is about to be forwarded to Washington:

To the Honorable Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-third Congress:

"We, the undersigned granite cutters and polishers of Quincy, Mass., respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to maintain the present 40 per cent ad valorem duty on dressed granite. Should the duty of 20 per cent, as proposed by the new bill go into effect, our work will be taken from us by the poorly paid workmen of Europe."

STRIKE AT PROVIDENCE IS OVER.

Mill Owners and Operatives Reach Agreement.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 9.—There was rejoicing in the woolen mill to-night when it was made known by the executive committee of the strikers that the strike which was started the first of October was practically at an end and that Charles Fletcher, who controls the Providence National mills, which employs nearly 2,000 hands, had come to satisfactory terms.

A Girl Sues George Gould.

New York, Dec. 6.—Zella Nicholas, an 18-year-old girl, has begun action against George J. Gould in the Superior court to recover damages for $40,000 on the technical charge of having seized a check for that amount which he had given her, and which he refused to return.

F. & P. M. STEAMER ASHORE.

All on Board Were Safely Brought to Shore.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 11.—The passenger and freight steamer F. & P. M. No. 3, of the Flint & Pere Marquette line, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning at Whitefish Bay six miles north of Milwaukee. The boat is exposed to a terrible easterly gale and a heavy sea is running. A blinding snow storm prevails. There are 18 passengers and a crew of about 15 on the steamer.

The surf-boat was speedily trundled to the verge of the ice-covered beach, and two score of willing hands forced the boat into the waves. The crew pulled against a high gale and big seas, but after a struggle of fifteen minutes the life-savers reached the side of the vessel. The passengers and crew remained in the cabin until the surf-boat was close to the steamer, and then the crowd from the shore could see them assemble around the rail, the men making preparations for leaving the steamer. A whip was hastily arranged on the gaff of the mainmast, and to this a sling was attached. A woman was swung over the rail and carefully lowered, and she was soon in the surf-boat. The violence of the sea to which the small boat was fully exposed, made the rescue an exceedingly difficult matter. Again the whip was swung, and another woman was lowered over the side, and was quickly grasped by the hardy surfmen. Then there was a hasty conference between the life-savers and the captain of the steamer. The latter said that the vessel was in no danger of breaking up, and, as the gale was moderating, it was decided to wait until later in the day to complete the rescue. At that time it was thought, the work would be attended by less danger and difficulty.

The surf-men experienced considerable hardship in making a landing. As the boat crushed through the ice and was hauled onto the beach, with the women taken from the steamer, they sprang to the gunwale of the boat and thence onto the snow covered sand, refusing all offers of assistance.

Her cargo consists of general merchandise, the value of which is not known.

LONDON HAD THE MESSAGE

Long Before New York—Who Broke Faith With Thurber?

New York, Dec. 6.—Wall street got its first view of the message of President Cleveland through British eyes. Early in the forenoon the London cables told of the appearance of the message very fully reported in the afternoon papers of the British capital. Washington had not yet given Wall street an inkling of what was in the message, and so a query was rushed back to know what financial features the message had and what it discussed most fully.

A dispatch from Washington says that considerable excitement was caused there by the receipt of a dispatch from New York saying that the President's message had been printed in a London newspaper and cabled to the New York Stock exchange several hours before it was released by Private Secretary Thurber. It is said that the message was cabled to the London agent of the United Press soon after 3 o'clock in the morning, Washington time, and published in the first edition of an after noon newspaper. Owing to the difference in time of five hours between London and New York, it was possible to print it soon after noon in London, and cable it back to New York before 10 a. m., Washington time.

Private Secretary Thurber is conducting an investigation to ascertain who broke faith with him in the matter.

ALREADY DOING BUSINESS.

Foreigners Are Counting on the Wilson Bill.

Pittsburg, Dec. 11.—Confident that the Wilson bill will become a law representatives of European concerns are crowding into Pittsburg drumming up trade for their respective houses. Among the arrivals to-day was Edward Parcale, of Bruges, Belgium, who represents a large cutlery house. He made a round of the various retail establishments, and says he placed a number of large orders. "The free trade measure about to be passed by the United States government will loosen the foreign cutlery trade in this country," said he. "All of the larger cutlery houses in Belgium have agents here, and are working up a good trade. We regard the free trade measure as a most opportune one for us, and will make the most of it while it is in force. Many English firms also have representatives here."

Thousands of dollars' worth of goods made in Europe have been sold here within the last week or so. The difference in prices caused by the tariff reduction is so great that American dealers are jumping at the chance of buying from European manufacturers. At a meeting of the Window Glass Workers' association last night President Eberhart and Secretary Springer were ordered to petition Congress and the President against the adoption of the Wilson tariff bill.

CORRUPTION IN OREGON.

Many County Officials Arrested for Crookedness.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 9.—Penumbra Kelly, sheriff of Multnomah county; George B. Markel, president of the Oregon National bank, and D. F. Sherman, cashier, were arrested today on an indictment returned by the grand jury, charging them with larceny of public money. All were released on $20,000 bonds. The sum of money alleged to have been embezzled is $160,000. The sheriff as tax collector had money on deposit in the bank last July when it failed.

IT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

The New Cruiser Marblehead Makes a Record of Nineteen Knots.

New London, Dec. 8.—Another triumph for Yankee shipbuilders and designers was scored on Long Island Sound to-day, when the new cruiser Marblehead crossed the finish line of her official trial trip this afternoon. The new cruiser had equalled all expectations by making a record of 18.94 knots an hour.

AGAINST THE WILSON BILL.

Operatives at Lawrence, Mass., Enter an Emphatic Protest.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 12.—The operatives of the Arlington mills are circulating a petition protesting against the reduction of duties on imported fabrics as proposed in the Wilson tariff bill. It is being signed by operatives in all departments of the mills.

ASKS TO HAVE GROVER A PARTY,

Because the Sherman Repeal Busted Him.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 12.—H. C. Root, Populist candidate for county attorney, has filed an answer in a suit on a note that the repeal of the Sherman act is responsible for his inability to pay the note. He asks President Cleveland and other public men be made parties to the suit.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM HONOLULU.

The Queen Not Restored—Fortifying the Government House.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 12.—The Australian steamship Arawa arrived, having left Honolulu December 4.

Queen Liliuokalani has not been restored, and there has been no trouble in Honolulu.

From the arrival of the last report there have been but two things of a significant nature:

The annexationists held a mass meeting on Saturday, November 25, and adopted resolutions, in effect appealing to Congress over the address of President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and Mr. Blount.

On four days preceding the sailing of the Arawa, the troops of the provisional government were busy fortifying and barricading government houses, or the "castle," as formerly called. Nothing has yet been done looking to the restoration of the queen.

CRISPI'S NEW CABINET.

General Satisfaction in Europe Over His Selection.

Rome, Dec. 11.—The negotiations for the formation of the new Italian ministry are still in progress. The newspapers give the following as the

SIGNOR CRISPI.

composition of the new cabinet, and it is regarded as authentic:

Premier, Signor Crispi.

Minister of the Interior, Signor Saracco.

Minister of Public Works, Signor Sonnino.

Minister of Finance, Signor Perazzi.

Minister of Treasury, Signor Bozelli.

Minister of Agriculture, Signor Maggiorino.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Cosenzer.

Minister of War, Signor Ricotte.

Minister of Education, Signor Brin or Racchia.

For ministers of the Navy and Foreign Affairs, Admiral Ressman, Duke Caotani and Signor Mordini are mentioned.

The main feature of the financial policy of his cabinet will be the imposition of 6,000,000 pounds sterling of fresh taxes. But this is regarded as absolutely necessary. Signor Crispi will be assisted chiefly by Signor Sarracco and Signor Sonunio.

Crispi himself will take the portfolio of foreign affairs, and this fact will have a tendency to steady the present confused diplomatic conditions in Europe.

Signor Barzillai, a socialist, has announced that when a government has been formed he will ask, in the chamber of deputies whether the statement is true that Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, objected to the appointment of General Baratieri as minister of war because he was a native of the Italia irridentists. It is understood that the Austrian ambassador here has already denied the rumor to that effect.

ON BOARD THE WAR SHIPS.

News of the Nietheroy and American From St. Thomas.

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St. Thomas, West Indies, Nov. 27, 1893.—All last night the Nietheroy steamed slowly along, with the lights of St. Thomas visible afar off, waiting until daylight should make it worth while to enter the harbor, and begin to replace the coal consumed on the 1,450 mile voyage from New York. Although it was not supposed that Mello could have come so far north, still a bright look-out was kept, and had he appeared he would have met with a warm reception. It had been intended to send the ship to Barbadoes for coal, but this intention leaked out in New York, and when Captain Baker opened his sealed orders, after losing sight of land on Tuesday last, he found that his destination had been changed to St. Thomas.

The voyage down was delightful, each day warmer, softer, balmier than the last. On Wednesday uniforms were donned all over the ship, and the Nietheroy became a full-fledged Brazilian war ship. The assignments to fighting quarters have been made, will fight her. Mr. Craven, ordnance officer, fights the spar deck battery. Mr. Brinley has charge of the dynamite gun; Mr. Conway has the forward, and Mr. Sparling the after gun-deck battery; Mr. Lowe commands the powder division; Mr. Van Iderstein, chief engineer, assisted by Assistant Engineers Stenstrom, Allen and Crowley, control the engines and the valves of the dynamite gun.

Officers Marriott and Fontaine, the Associated Press and World correspondents respectively, mange the range-finder. The big 4.7 inch rifle at the stern is captained by Junior Boatswain Gilroy. The other gun captains are all old men-of-war men.

MORE SOUTH AMERICAN ROWS.

Rumor That a New Revolution is Brooding in Venezuela.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Dr. Lobos, charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan legation, has not been advised that a revolution is in progress in that republic.

An ex-minister from Venezuela, however, received by the steamer which arrived in New York yesterday advices which would seem to indicate that a revolution in Venezuela was imminent.

These advices state that President Joaquin Crespo, who is sojourning at Maracaya, has written the acting president, M. A. Guzman, at Curacao, the capital, that he holds in his hands proofs that a revolution is fomenting. Under the rule of President Crespo, the public press, it is said, has been suppressed. A presidential election occurs in Venezuela to-day.

SAD DEATH OF TYNDALL.

A Devoted Wife Accidentally Poisons Him.

London, Dec. 8.—Dr. Buzzard, one of the physicians in attendance upon the professor, testified at the inquest that when he was summoned to the sufferer's bedside, he found him in a moribund condition. The professor, he added, would have recovered from his sickness had it not been for the overdose of chloral. Dr. Buzzard added that he had never seen a wife's devotion to her husband surpassed by that of Mrs. Tyndall, and he was perfectly satisfied that the overdose of chloral was administered through an accident.

Whether They Are Willing or Not—Statement by Secretary Asquith.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. Henry Asquith, the home secretary, has promised a deputation headed by Dr. Norman Kerr, than the government, during the next session, will introduce a bill providing for the compulsory confinement of confirmed inebriates in a curative asylum.

Russia and France Are O. K.

London, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says: Count de Montebello, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, has started on his return to Russia bearing with him the assurance from his government that there is nothing here now that is able to break the cordial relations between France and Russia.

BOMB THROWN IN PARIS.

Pandemonium Followed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The bomb, it is reported at this hour, was thrown at 4 o'clock exactly. Its explosion caused the ladies in the gallery, which, it now appears, was well filled, to fly, shrieking, from the spot.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The floor and halls of the Chamber of Deputies are still filled with excited and frightened people, and it seems impossible to learn the extent of the damage done, as the police have drawn a cordon around the spot, and until they see fit no details of the explosion will be allowed to reach the public.

It appears that the chamber was in session, and the proceedings, being very uninteresting, the galleries were not crowded with people.

Suddenly, from the right gallery, some sort of a bomb was thrown and fell in the midst of the assembled deputies, causing a loud explosion and a scene of the greatest confusion.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Dupuy, is reported to have behaved with the most admirable coolness and courage, and is said to have done everything possible to restore order and to prevent a spread of the panic which seized upon everybody present when the explosion took place.

Paris, Dec. 11.—After a day of great excitement following the explosion of the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, the authorities have announced that they have the bomb-thrower in custody. The miscreant is named Vaillant. He is an anarchist, and has made a full confession. Vaillant, it appears, was among the injured persons taken to the Hotel Dieu, the largest hospital on the north side of the Place du Parvis Notre Dame. He soon fell under the suspicion of the authorities, and, pressed by the prefect of police, he decided to make a full confession, and did so, gloryingin his own dastardly crime. His nose was almost blown off by the explosion of the bomb.

Early in the day M. Lepine, prefect of police, the public prosecutor and the examining magistrate visited the Hotel Dieu and had a long interview with Vaillant, who at first protested his innocence and was quite indignant, apparently, at the nature of the questions put to him by the different officials. Finally the public prosecutor said to the suspect: "Your name is Vaillant, and not Marchal, as you claimed when you came to the hospital."

He Admits His Crime.

After a moment of hesitation, the suspected man admitted his identity and confessed that he had thrown the bomb, which, in exploding, wounded nearly a hundred people in the Chamber of Deputies. When questioned as to his reason for attempting to take the lives of so many people, Vaillant replied defiantly: "I wished to deal a thoroughly dramatic blow at the institutions of the country, and wished to cause a great sensation. I endeavored to aim the bomb at M. Dupuy, president of the chamber. I glory in the act, and I only regret that my hand swerved, and that the bomb did not explode near the mark."

It Was an Iron Pan.

This bold and defiant statement from the lips of the bandaged prisoner caused a sensation, even among the stern officials of the law who were accustomed to startling situations and used to all kinds of surprises. There was so much bitter hatred in the anarchist's tone as he delivered his defiance and gloried in his crime, that even the public prosecutor started and seemed to grow pale.

Vaillant, in appearance, is a big blonde man with a heavy mustache and a hardened expression of countenance which seemed to light up with a strange fire as he described with much gusto and in great detail how the bomb was used. Vaillant said the bomb he used was a little iron saucepan which he bought at a bazaar near the Hotel de Ville quite recenty. The bomb saucepan, when loaded, contained, he said, "a number of nails which you found on the floor of the chamber. Inside the saucepan was a tube with a compressed center. In the tube were picric acid and prussiate of soda, these being separated at the point where the tube was compressed by a small ball of cotton saturated with sulphuric acid, which at a given moment would be consumed by the sulphuric acid, thus allowing the picric and prussiate to mix and cause an explosion."

Accomplice Arrested.

Several men suspected of being accomplices of the bomb thrower, Vaillant, when taken to the Hotel Dieu, gave the name of Marchat, as already cabled to the Associated Press, and it was only after the detectives had worked up his record that he was subjected to a short, sharp examination by the public prosecutor and examining magistrate, that he admitted his name was Vaillant, and that he was the man who threw the bomb which wounded so many people on Saturday. Marchat, it was also shown, was the name of Vaillant's mistress, the anarchist having deserted his wife in America. He took the name of Marchat, it has also been shown, mainly to disguise himself, and on account of the movement looking to the

WASHINGTON.

ABOUT OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest Only Two Million Dollars Per Month.

Washington, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The public debt statement issued at the beginning of the month shows the interest bearing debt of the United States on December 1 to have been $585,039,220. The annual interest charge on this is a little less than two million dollars per month, and is the smallest amount of interest the government has paid for many years. It is in marked contrast with the figures of 1865, when our annual interest charge was $150,977,697. Then we were paying six and even in some cases seven and a half per cent upon much of our outstanding indebtedness. Even as late as 1870 our interest bearing debt was over two billions of dollars, instead of $585,000,000 as today, and we were paying six per cent on $1,765,000,000. Now we are paying four cent on $559,000,000, and two per cent on $25,564,500. This two per cent interest is probably the lowest rate at which any government has ever floated bonds. As everybody knows, it was during the last administration and under the management of Secretary Foster that certain of the four and a half per cent bonds were funded at two per cent under the arrangements by which the Treasury permitted persons holding those bonds which were then falling due to extend them at two per cent if they chose, instead of receiving the money for them.

A study of the figures furnished by the Treasury department showing the debt of the country and the interest paid upon it is interesting. It is especially so because of the steady decrease of the debt of interest paid upon it. In 1865 the interest bearing debt was $2,381,530,294, and the interest charged $150,977,697 per annum. Of this total debt of $2,381,530,294, six per cent interest or over was paid on more than nine-tenths of it. It only required fifteen years, however, to wipe out the rates of six and seven per cent which the government paid for, and the last appointment of six per cent interest was made in 1881, when the six per cent bonds passed out of existence. In the same year the five per cents also passed from the stage of their activity, and from that time forward, through the funding of the debt, the rate of interest paid has never been more than four and a half per cent, and on a large portion at only four per cent. It may be interesting to observe the gradual reduction of the debt and interest in a comparative way since 1865, the debt at which time reached its largest proportions:

	Interest Bearing Debt.	Annual Interest Charge.
1865	$2,381,530,294 00	$150,977,697 00
1870	2,046,455,722 39	118,784,990 34
1875	1,722,676,300 00	96,875,690 50
1880	1,723,933,100 00	79,033,981 00
1885	1,196,150,950 00	47,014,133 00
1890	725,313,110 00	29,417,603 15
1893	585,039,220 00	22,893,896 00

WILL REPORT IT FAVORABLY.

The Bill to Repeal the Tax on State Banks.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It is now known definitely what the House committee on banking and currency will do upon the bill to repeal the ten per cent tax on state banks. This bill will be reported as soon as soon as vote in committee is reached. Of the seventeen members of the committee, the six Republicans and Representatives Springer, of Illinois, and Sperry, of Connecticut, will vote against reporting the bill. Representative Johnson, of Ohio, who was supposed to be doubtful says that he is against the ten per cent tax, but will report it favorably from the committee in order to get it before the House. He thinks that with a matter of this importance in which so many members are interested, the question should be brought before the House for consideration, but he will reserve the right to vote against the bill on the floor of the House. Mr. Johnson believes that because there was no mention of the bill in the President's message it has lost considerable support. Several members who were for repeal before the message have expressed themselves since as being indifferent, believing it would not be wise to pass the measure now.

APPROVES HILL'S RESOLUTION

Calling for All of the Papers in the Hawaiian Affair.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The House committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to order a favorable report on the Hitt resolution calling for the correspondence on the Hawaiian matter. The resolution was amended so as to include all the correspondence during the Harrison administration.

INCREASED MALT DUTY.

Ways and Means Committee Raises it From 25 to 30 Per Cent.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Ways and Means committee to-day increased the malt duty from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem. The duty on cut diamonds has been reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Farmer Statesmen Agitated.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The farmer statesmen of Congress are considerably agitated over those features of the President's message and the postmaster general's report which discourage rural free delivery and advise the discontinuance of government distribution of seeds. It is the impression that the attitude of the administration will put a sudden termination to the experiments in agricultural free delivery.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Bland has introduced a new free coinage bill.

Senator Vest has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the pensioning of surviving paymasters' clerks and their widows.

The House committee on Elections will at once proceed to hear the contest cases, beginning with the Whatley-Cobb case, from Alabama.

It is expected that several months will elapse before the pension case of Judge Long, of Michigan, against Commissioner of Pensions Lochren will be settled. The case may, however, be made special and be brought before the court at any time.

Pension bureau officials believe that another nest of pension frauds has been discovered at New Orleans. The Character of operations, it is said, is identical to that of the frauds at Norfolk, Va., and the newly discovered cases at Buffalo. A special examiner is now at work on the investigation.

The secretary of War has submitted to Congress the report of the board of engineers authorized to investigate raft-towing on the great lakes. The board reports that raft-towing is a serious impediment to navigation, and result in the destruction of buoys, stakes and other marks placed to define channels. The board recommends that it be prohibited, except under strict regulations.

During yesterday's Senate proceedings, Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill declaring a pension a vested right, regulating suspensions of pensions, granting appeals to the Supreme court of the District of Columbia; also a bill defining such offenses against the United States in the administration of pension laws. Both bills were referred to the Pension committee.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs Friday took up the resolution introduced by Representative Hitt, Wednesday. The resolution, which declared the policy of the United States to be one of non-interference with the Hawaiian government, was referred to a sub-committee. The resolution calling for information was privileged, and over it there was a great deal of discussion. The resolutions postponed until Tuesday by a vote of 7 to 6 on strict party lines.

The suggestion by the Paris Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration, that sealing be prohibited for a period of several years, so that the seal herd may be replenished, will meet with objection from the North American Commercial company, which has the contract for taking seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George. The company asks an opportunity to be heard and will be thought desirable, to put the suggestions of the tribunal into practical effect.

Acting Secretary Curtis, of the Treasury department, intimated very plainly today that the government would interfere should any attempt be made to give practical effect to the suggestion of Governor Waite, of Colorado, that Colorado make silver a legal tender and provide for its free coinage at a state mint. Mr. Curtis said that Governor Waite knew very well that the United States alone has the right to coin money, and that coinage by the state would be contrary to the constitution. The Attorney General he added, would be asked for advice as to the proper course to take should occasion require action, which he did not think would be needed.

DEBATE ON HAWAII.

The Senate Takes Up the Matter Promptly.

Washington, Dec. 7.—A spirited discussion of the Hawaiian question occupied the Senate yesterday afternoon. The debate arose over the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar requesting the President to forward to the Senate all the correspondence on the Hawaiian question.

Mr. Mills opposed the resolution. It called for information, but meanwhile its author (Mr. Hoar) proceeded to "shell the woods" before he got that information and charged the President with

Meditating an Act of War.

He (Mills) denied that statement. On the contrary the executive had respectfully submitted the question to Congress and given them the information at his disposal, such as he thought appropriate to submit in his message. The President's action in the matter had been strictly confined within the limits of executive authority. The only question presented was, did the United States government interfere and overturn the existing government of Hawaii? If it did, it was the duty of the people of the United States represented in the government to make restitution and reinstate the government they had overthrown.

Mr. Vilas thought that there were reasons why the resolutions should not be adopted at this time. The President in his message had said that additional

Advices Were Soon Expected.

and when received would be promptly sent to Congress accompanied by a special message. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Hoar as to the reported action of the President being an act of war, and asked whether the landing of troops to overthrow the government by virtue of their force was not an act of war.

Mr. Hoar replied that there was no pretense that there was any act of force or of war.

Mr. Hoar added that the queen yielded to armed insurrection, and not to the American troops.

Mr. Vilas moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hill With Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Hill said he did not propose to cross the Hawaiian bridge until he reached it, nor did he intend to discuss the wisdom of the original procedure of what had been done recently by the present administration. He seldom agreed, he said, with what the senator from Massachusetts stated, but that this was a simple resolution asking for information from a department of the government in reference to a most important matter. Information which he thought the American people wanted to know from the President's message and were disappointed when it was not given them. It had been said, continued Mr. Hill, that instructions had been given, he did not say so, however, and he hoped it was not true, from which it was inferred that force might be used to restore the previously existing status. That brought up the question whether the administration had the power without the consent of Congress to use the army or navy to restore the previously existing condition of affairs, even conceding that the government had been planted by fraud or even by force.

Sherman's Vigorous Speech.

Mr. Sherman favored the passage of the resolution. He said he did not intend now to say a word in regard to the condition of affairs existing now or which existed in Hawaii a year ago. The difficulty was that the President and the newspapers say there was a purpose to restore the queen, to renew the status quo, to set aside what was regarded by the administration as an unlawful act. These were all matters of controversy. But there was one thing which appeared to him to be very plain, and that was that the Congress of the United States had not been treated in the open and fair way in which an administration, a part of the government of the United States, should treat Congress.

Mr. Call closed the debate, and then the resolution was adopted without a division.

After a short executive session the Senate at five minutes past 4 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

MONUMENT TO GEN. SHIELDS.

Three States Participate in the Ceremonies.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Another figure was added this afternoon to the distinguished array of warriors, statesmen and inventors whose monuments are erected in Statue Hall of the United States Capitol, symbolizing the regard in which they were held at least by one state of the Union. Gen. James Shields, who was thus honored, was the favorite son of three states, and his ashes rest in Missouri, but Illinois, by resolution of its legislature, decided that his statue should be one of the two which it is entitled to place in Statuary Hall. Illinois, therefore, had the chief place in today's ceremonies, but Missouri and Minnesota also took advantage of the opportunity to do special honor to the memory of their senator of by-gone days. Appropriate ceremonies and addresses by representatives of the three states named, marked the unveiling of the statue.

These ceremonies began at 1 o'clock with a small street parade, which was an incident rather than a feature of the occasion. A troop of cavalry from Fort Myer and the army band stationed here, escorted the guests from the Metropolitan hotel to the Capitol. Following the military were carriages in which were Gov. Altgeld and staff, of Illinois; Gov. Nelson and staff, of Minnesota; Gov. Stone and staff of Missouri; the members of the Shields statue commission, the family of Gen. Shields, the committee of arrangements and the executive committee of veterans of the Mexican war, members of the G. A. R., and of the Emmett Guards, of this city, brought up the rear of the procession which moved to the Capitol.

CHARGES AGAINST HORNBLOWER.

Rumor That His Confirmation Will be Opposed.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Senate judiciary committee has received formal charges from M. C. Day against the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower as justice of the United States Supreme court. It is possible that the charges have been placed in the hands of individual members, but no members of the committee could be found to confirm the report.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The following nominations were to-day sent to the Senate: Interior—Daniel A. Carpenter, of Tennessee, to be pension agent in Knoxville, Tenn. Justice—Charles H. Simonton, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit judge for the 4th judicial circuit; Charles Parlange, of Louisiana, to be United States District judge for the Eastern district of Louisiana; Charles D. Fullen, of Iowa, to be attorney of the United States for the Southern district of Iowa. To be registers of the land offices—Henry D. Ross, at Prescott, Arizona; William P. Woolf, at Dardanelle, Ark.; John P. Clendenin, at Harrison, Ark.; Jesse Ross, at Camden, Ark.; Andrew F. Snelling, at North Yakima, Wash.

Senator Cullom has introduced in the Senate a bill providing that the facilities to be afforded by one railroad to another shall include the due and reasonable receiving, forwarding and delivery of freight in traffic and through rates, and providing the regulations under which this provision shall be enforced.

Weak Kidneys

Sharp, shooting pains, back ache, side ache, chest pains and palpitation relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing plaster. It restores *vital electricity*, and hence cures nervous pains and muscular weakness.

Price: 25c.; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

THE WILSON TARIFF

SCHEDULES AS FINALLY AMENDED READY TO REPORT.

Action by the Ways and Means Committee Yesterday—Republican Minority Gagged.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The revised tariff bill was laid before the Ways and Means committee yesterday morning. The changes which have been made during the two weeks have been noted from time to time, the most important being pearl buttons and tin plate. Members of the majority of the committee say that the changes made are mostly from ad valorem to specific duties, where such changes were necessary from a business standpoint. The bill this morning was taken up by the full committee by sections, and the Republican members offered amendments and discussed the bill from time to time. It is the intention of the majority members to vote down all amendments offered by the Republicans and report the bill as soon as possible in its present revised condition.

Reached the Sugar Schedule.

The committee reached the sugar schedule before adjournment, but no vote was taken; neither was any amendment offered. It is likely that an amendment will be offered to-day, but no changes will be made The majority members say the bill as it now stands will be reported to the House. It is expected that the committee will be able to get through the consideration of the bill to-morrow, and that it will be reported to the House Wednesday or Thursday. During the discussion of the bill, ex-Speaker Reed offered a resolution which recited that as it was shown that under the proposed bill the revenue would be $72,000,000 short, it was desirable that the committee be informed in what way this deficiency should be met. Mr. Wilson replied that this deficiency would be made up by internal revenue taxation, but that these schedules were not yet complete. The resolution was laid on the table by a party vote.

The changes which are made in the tariff since it was given to the public two weeks ago are as follows:

Tin plate, from 40 per cent advalorem to 1 1-5 cents per pound, with a provision that the reduction shall not go into effect until October 1, 1894.

Pearl buttons, from 40 per cent ad valorem to one cent per line and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Velvet and tapestry, velvet carpets, figured and plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets and carpeting of like character or description, increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Carpet Duty Increased.

Tapestry, Brussels carpet, plain or figured, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem

Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all Venetian carpets, increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wool, Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Druggets and backings, printed, colored or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Saxony, Wilton and Towmay Vava carpets, figured or plain, and all carpeting of like character, from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this act, from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

A change is made in the time when the woolen schedule shall go into effect

About the Woolen Schedule.

The first print of the bill stated that the woolen schedule should go into effect July 1, 1894, and that on all rates of duty in woolen schedule except on carpets there shall be a reduction of one cent on the hundred every year until 1900. This is changed so that the woolen schedule shall go into effect the same time as the remainder of the bill and that the reductions which are to follow will be on all woolen goods except carpets, there being no change in this particular provision.

The silk schedule is now as follows: Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 25 cents per pound. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine sewing silk, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, 25 per cent ad valorem; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams 30 per cent ad valorem.

Changes in cotton schedule as follows: Cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any form except spool thread of cotton, hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per pound (in new print 12 cents per pound) 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 15 cents (new print 12 cents per pound) and not exceeding 30 cents (new print 20 cents) per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 30 cents (new print 20 cents) per pound and not exceeding 45 cents (new bill 30 cents) per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 45 (new bill 30 cents and not exceeding 40 cents) per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The new bill has this addition: "Valued at over 40 cents per pound 40 per cent ad valorem." In the pottery schedules following changes: Magnesie fire brick from free list to $1 per ton. Clays and earths wrought or manufactured decreased from $2 to $1 per ton.

Left Out White Granite.

The following is left out of the new bill: White granite common ware, plain white or cream-colored lustered or printed under glaze, in a single color, sponged, dipled or edged ware, 30 per cent ad valorem. Undecorated china porcelain, earthen and stoneware, etc., reduced from 40 to 35 per cent ad valorem and decorated from 45 to 40 per cent.

The following has been added to the wool schedule taken from the free list: Lumber of any sort, planed or finished for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure; and if planed and tongued and grooved $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per 1,000 feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure of planing, tongueing and grooving.

Collodion to 45 per cent ad valorem. Ethers increased from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Acetate of lead, white or brown and litharge 30 per cent ad valorem, in old bill; changed to, white 2 3-4 cents per pound; brown, 1 3-4; litharge, 1 1-2 cents. Nitrate of lead from 30 per cent ad valorem to 1 1-2 cents per pound. Orange, mineral and red lead 35 per cent ad valorem in old bill, new orange mineral, 1 3-4 per pound; red lead, 1 1-2 cents per pound.

Change in White Lead.

White lead and white paint containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, 30 per cent ad valorem. Changed to 1 1-2 cents per pound.

Ferro manganese inserted at 10 per cent ad valorem. Common black iron and steel plate from 35 per cent ad valorem to 9-10 cents specific. Wire increased from 30 to 35 per cent.

Lead in shuts from 1 cent to 1-1-4 cents per pound. Malt increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Oranges from 10 to 8 cents of cubic foot capacity. Chocolate confectionery inserted at 25 per cent ad valorem. Champagne restored to present rates. Twine of hemp increased from 10 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Oil cloth from 20 to 25 per cent. Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffling, ruchings, tuckings, lace window curtains and other similar lambloured articles and articles embroidered by hand or machinery embroidered or hemstitched handkerchiefs and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tucking or ruchings from 35 per cent to 40 per cent.

What Can Cuticura Do

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the Skin, Scalp, and Hair of Infants and Children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczemas, and other painful and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, and restore the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unfailing, they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifiers and beautifiers in the world. Parents, think of this, save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute, by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

Burlaps on the List.

Burlaps added to dutiable list at 15 per cent ad valorem. Brushes and feather dusters increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Jewelry 25 to 35 per cent. Petroleum, crude or refined added to free list if country importing admits American product free. Original drawings and sketches and artists proofs of etchings and engravings and statuary of wood, added to free list.

Mother of pearl, sawed and cut, taken from free list. The limit of value of wearing apparel of persons returning from foreign countries reduced from $500 to $250.

HOAR ATTACKS CLEVELAND

For Having Appointed Blount Without the Senate's Consent.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—To-day Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling upon the President for further information as to his actions on Hawaiian affairs. The resolution by imputation attacks the President's appointment of a commissioner without the consent and advice of the Senate.

Mr. Hoar in the course of his remarks on the resolution said if it were true that the President (the Senate being in session) authorized an officer to exercise paramount diplomatic authority in another country with which the United States was at peace, authorized him to employ at his discretion the naval force of the United States and had given him the title, which was enumerated as one of the diplomatic officers in the act of Congress he was standing upon very slippery ground and he had better step onto terra firma rapidly and at once. (Laughter.)

An Ostrich Idea.

"The ostrich puts his head in the sand," said Mr. Hoar, "and thinks he will not be seen. The rhinoceros hides in his mud puddles, breaths through his nose, and thinks he will not be seen; but neither of these are fit and suitable precedents for the President of the United States. The people will know the truth of the matter."

Mr. Gray said: Mr. Hoar had scolded all through the previous administration of Mr. Cleveland, and had scolded Mr. Cleveland into the White House again. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Gray said he believed the policy of Mr. Cleveland was not only that of justice and magnanimity, but one of non-interference.

Roasts Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Hoar commented upon the fact that the information communicated by the President to certain senators under the seal of confidence had been freely given out to the representatives of four newspapers, known to be zealous thorough-going—he had almost said unscrupulous—supporters of the administration. One of the allegations was that the President on the 7th day of March, 1893 (the Senate being then in session), commissioned a person to go to Hawaii, accrediting him by letter as a commissioner from this government, and said in the letter of instructions, that he was to be paramount as a representative of the United States in the Hawaiian islands.

THE WAY OF REPUBLICANS.

Will Use No Dilatory Tactics Against Democratic Measures.

Washington, Dec. 6.—At a largely attended conference of Republican members of the Senate the chairman, Mr. Sherman, was authorized to appoint a committee on order of business, better known as a steering committee. This committee will be named by Mr. Sherman in the course of a few days, and, after maturing its plans, will report to a future caucus.

Although the caucus soon finished the business for which it was convened, there was a great deal of talk on the policy of the minority. It was the general expression of opinion that there should be no dilatory tactics displayed by Republicans against any measure the Democrats may bring forward for consideration. The bill to repeal the federal election laws, which was reported to the Senate during the last session, and the tariff bill, which was made public last week, were discussed in an informal manner.

There was not one voice raised in favor of pursuing the methods in vogue during the debate on the silver bill. Republican leaders declared that they would demand and insist upon the fullest and fairest debate, and when that had been accomplished the vote would be taken without hindrance on the part of the minority. Such action will no doubt be the recommendation of the committee when it submits its report.

FIGHTING FOR THE TERRITORIES

Senators Dubois and Carey Working in the House.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senators Dubois, of Idaho, and Carey, of Wyoming, were in the house a large portion of time yesterday afternoon laboring with the members on the Republican side, trying to get them to withdraw their opposition to the admission bills for the territories. It will be remembered that Mr. Dingley, of Maine, made the fight against Utah, and it was with him that the Western senators consulted. The opposition which Mr. Dingley urges was the peculiar theology of the supposed dominant party in Utah. To this Senator Dubois said that he had led the fight in opposition to the Mormon church in former years and he was perfectly satisfied to have Utah admitted, as the people of that territory had adopted the conditions of civilization in regard to their religion which was entirely satisfactory to all the people. Senators Dubois and Carey expect that all the territorial bills will pass at this session.

HAVE CHANGED THE TIME.

The Wilson Bill Won't Take Effect Until June 1.

Washington, Dec. 11. The Ways and Means committee have changed the time when the tariff bill will go into effect from March 1 to June 1, 1894.

Leaves for Honolulu.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Minister Thurston left this city to-day en route for Honolulu. Before leaving he called on Secretary Gresham. He was not sent out of the country, and does not go at the suggestion of Secretary Gresham, but goes of his own accord in order to advise and consult those he represents.

Abandoned Reservation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The House committee on Public Lands has decided to hear on Saturday, members of Congress interested in the opening of abandoned military and Indian reservations which have become a part of the public domain. Several bills have been introduced and there seems to be a disagreement between most of the members and the Interior department as to the best method of disposing of these lands.

Enforcing the Sunday Laws.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12.—The hotel people met their first defeat in the Sunday closing cases to-day. F. H. Hale, a barber in the Midland hotel, who was arrested a week ago was tried before a jury this afternoon, found guilty and fined $25.

DUTY MADE SPECIFIC INSTEAD OF AD VALOREM.

More News About the Wilson Bill, and When It Will be Reported—Internal Revenue Law.

Washington, Dec. 9.—There are many rumors of corrections and changes to be made in the new tariff bill. Tin plate tariff has been changed from 35 cents ad valorem to one and one-fifth cents per pound specific duty. The ad valorem rate was intended to make a duty of about one cent per pound. A member of the committee explained to an Associated Press reporter why this change was made, saying that the various consumers of tin plate requested it. Under an ad valorem duty the importer would not be able to buy as cheaply because all orders for tin plate were at least three months in advance, and if the price should be three cents a pound when ordered and four cents when shipped, it would be found that the ad valorem duty would work injustice to the importer, while under a specific duty the importer would know exactly what he had to pay when the order was given.

Changes in rates have been made; how many or how great is hard to ascertain. There have been changes in pearl buttons, piano keys and silk thread. Just what these changes are is not known. A delegation of New Yorkers has asked that the time when the bill shall go into effect be changed either to July 1, 1894, or January 1, 1895.

It is generally understood that the internal revenue bill will be reported as a separate measure. There is still a disagreement over many features of this part of the bill. The whisky tax has not yet been entirely settled, but it is believed that the increases will be but slight if they are made. The income tax is the great bone of contention over which the members cannot agree. The tax on corporate incomes suggested in the President's message is far from satisfactory to all the members, and especially to many members who are not on the committee. They claim that a tariff on incorporate incomes would mean increase of interest and higher rates by common carriers. The effort to secure a change in the customs part of the bill on the sugar schedule has not been successful up to the present time.

If this scheme fails, greater efforts than ever will be made to have a caucus on the bill before it is taken up in the House, in the attempt to have modification.

HERE IS THE BILL

On State Banks to be Reported by the Committee.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The following is the outline of the report made by the sub-committee to the full committee on Banking and Currency this morning, for a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks:

Section 1. The tax of 10 per cent against state bank notes, etc., paid out and used as currency, is repealed.

Section 2. Except as below provided, no state bank notes, etc., shall be paid out and used as currency outside of the state of their issue, except subject to a penalty of 10 per cent each time paid out.

It is not expected that this penalty would be generally collected.

Section 3. State bank notes may be paid out and used as currency (outside of the state of their issue) on compliance with the following: (A) Blank notes to be furnished, and issue to be registered by the comptroller of the currency, and to be of sharply distinctive design. (B)—Banks issuing such notes to be subject to inspection by the comptroller of the currency. (C)—Outstanding notes of each bank to be limited to 75 per cent of paid up and unimpaired capital. (D)—State bank notes to be made by states of issue a first lien on all assets of the issuing bank, and a liability against stockholders to an amount equal to their stock in addition to it. (E)—An assessment of one-half per cent to be paid on taking out circulation, and also on all circulation outstanding more than a year.

Section 4. State bank notes may also be paid out and used as currency (outside of the state of their issue) on compliance with (A), (B), (C) and (D) of Section 3, on deposit with the comptroller (as security for ultimate redemption of the notes) of United States, state, municipal, etc., securities to the amount of the notes to be issued. The character of securities permitted to be strictly prescribed in this bill.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Is Now Being Discussed by the Sub-Committee in Charge.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The sub-committee of the house appropriations committee has been considering the urgency deficiency bill which it is expected will be reported in a few days. Any of the items that were included in the deficiency bill which failed to pass at the special session are not included in the present deficiency, as the house takes it for granted that as the first bill is still in conference, it may be passed.

Commissioner of Pensions Lochran has appeared before the committee and urged an appropriation of $300,000 for special agents and examiners to investigate pension frauds. The public printer has sent in a requisition for $200,000 for the deficiency in the government printing office. The treasury department wants $600,000 for a deficiency in collecting customs.

It has been the rule of congress to appropriate $5,500,000 for these services together with an indefinite appropriation for fines, penalties, etc., which may accrue to collectors. This has amounted to $1,500,000, or $2,000,000, but in recent years, it has been cut down to less than $1,000,000. While this indefinite appropriation has been cut down it has been necessary for congress to appropriate from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 for all deficiencies.

If the present amount asked for is not appropriated, the treasury department will be obliged to curtail its customs services as the department is not willing to create any deficiency. Another item asked is $40,000 for the transportation of silver coin. The commissioner of the general land office asked $80,000 for special agents. This appropriation was materially cut in the last congress. The land office also asks $50,000 for contingent expenses. The last congress appropriated $520,000 for registers and receivers and provided that enough land offices should be consolidated to make this amount sufficient, but the offices have not been consolidated and if the $50,000 is now appropriated it will be tantamount to changing the law so as to increase the last appropriation to $575,000. It is anticipated that the appropriation for clerks of the senate during the recess of congress in 1894 will be attached to this urgency deficeincy bill in the extra session of congress and that it will be one of the contentions of the session.

HAVE CHANGED THE TIME.

The Wilson Bill Won't Take Effect Until June 1.

Washington, Dec. 11. The Ways and Means committee have changed the time when the tariff bill will go into effect from March 1 to June 1, 1894.

ENACTING CLAUSE STRUCK OUT.

The Torrey Bankruptcy Bill Strangled in the House.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Torrey bankruptcy bill was strangled unexpectedly by the House to-day, just as the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule was about to begin. Col. Oates, the champion of the measure, had declined to permit the House to vote on Mr. Bailey's substitute providing simply for a voluntary system of bankruptcy, whereupon Mr. Bland, of Missouri, precipitated the entire question by moving to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Vainly the advocates of the measure protested that it was unfair to reject the bill before the House had had a chance to perfect it by amendment. Their pleadings were unavailing. The vote was decisive. It was carried by a majority of 142 to 111.

Judge Torrey, of St. Louis, the author of the measure, who has been here for ten years promoting the interests of the bill, sat disconsolately in the gallery. The vote was not a strict party one. An analysis shows that 115 Democrats, 18 Republicans and 9 Populists voted to strike out the enacting clause, and that 64 Republicans and 47 Democrats voted against it.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Many Delegates Present—Interest Centered in the Fight to Defeat President Samuel Gompers.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the city council chamber to-day. Over 90 delegates from all parts of the country were present when President Samuel Gompers called the convention to order. There was apparent a feeling

SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT.

among the Western delegates that the honor of the presidency of the organization, which has remained in the East for several years, should be conferred on a Western leader, and gossip was current in the convention hall as to a strong fight at the time of the election of officers. A delegate high in the order admitted that there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Western unions.

W. P. Pomeroy welcomed the delegates in a lengthy speech, in which he set forth the pitiable condition of

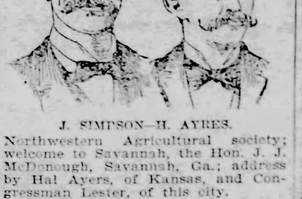
CHRIS. EVANS, SECRETARY.

many of Chicago's laboring men. "Ten thousand hungry, homeless men will welcome your coming," said the speaker, "and will expect you to sound to the nation the note of alarm, and will look to you for aid in their present desperate condition."

FARMERS IN CONGRESS.

Governor Northen Will Welcome a Thousand Delegates.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 12.—The thirteenth annual session of the Farmers' National congress convenes in Savannah to-day. The following is the programme of exercises for the opening day: Prayer, the Rev. C. H. Strong, Savannah; welcome to Georgia, the Hon. W. J. Northen, governor of Georgia; response, the Hon. A. W. Smith, president, McPherson, Kan.; welcome by Georgia State Agricultural society, the Hon. J. O. Waddell, president; response, Col. Daniel Needham, president



J. SIMPSON—H. AYRES.

Northwestern Agricultural society; welcome to Savannah, the Hon. J. J. McDonough, Savannah, Ga.; address by Hal Ayers, of Kansas, and Congressman Lester, of this city.

The object of this meeting is to influence such legislation, state and national, as the agricultural and productive interests of the country demand from a non-political standpoint; to discuss and formulate measures of importance, and to lay them before the legislative bodies.

All the delegates have been named by the various governors, and among those from Kansas are Congressman Simpson and Frank McGrath. From Illinois comes Chairman Taubeneck, of the People's party, and fifty others named by Governor Altgeld. Governor Matthews, of Indiana, has named J. D. Goodin and Franklin Landers as Indiana's leading representatives.

WRECK OF THE SOUTHEOLY.

British Ship Strikes a Reef Off Pensacola, Florida.

Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 12.—The British steamship Southeoly, Captain Daville, bound from Marseilles to Vera Cruz, with a cargo of cement and general merchandise struck at full speed on Alacran canal reef, Campechy bay, about 70 miles from Progresso about 3 a. m., December 2. The captain and crew, 20 in all, were taken off on December 5 by the schooner Favorite and landed here last night. The Southeoly is a steamer of about 3,100 tons.

MR. BOISE INDICTED

For Conspiring to Unlawfully Land Chinese Laborers.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 9.—Whitney L. Boise, chairman of the Republican state central committee, has been indicted on the charge of conspiring to unlawfully land Chinese. The indictment was returned last night, but was not made public until to-day.

Money, Crops, Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The New York bank statement of Saturday showed an increase of a little less than two millions increase in specie and legal tenders, which is not one-fourth the increase of the previous week. This is believed to mean that the heaping up of idle money in the metropolis has received a material check. The tide of funds which has been rolling into the banks since August last is ceasing, both from purely natural causes, and from the personal action of the bankers themselves. The second cause has been the more potent of the two. A point had at last been reached where the payment of 2 per cent on deposits from interior banks, which could be used, if used at all, only in a 2 or 3 per cent money market there, had to be stopped. This has apparently been done. That the altered character of the movement is normal and wholesome, does not admit of doubt. The only result of the continued pressure of interior funds upon New York, with trade still dull, would be the proportionate release of gold to every European center where the need of money was at all pronounced. The export of gold last week was $551,623, almost all to Germany.

Rates for money ruled low, because of the superabundant supply and the slack demand. Call money closed nominally at 1 1-2 per cent. Time money showed no change in condition. The plethora continued in the market, and good borrowers with fair securities could get all they want, on time to suit, at very profitable rates; but the demand has been very limited, owing to many causes, principally the dull trade in the Stock Exchange, which reflects the same condition in nearly all branches of industry and trade. Rates, 2 per cent for thirty to sixty days, 2 1-2@3 for ninety days to four months, 3 1-2@4 for five to six months.

The stock market for the week was one of extreme dullness, with transactions sharply limited to professional trading, and a downward tendency of some railway stocks, owing to rumors of rate cutting by important lines. Europe, moreover, is at present not inclined to invest largely in our securities. The fact that prices have shown such remarkable resisting influences can only be accounted for by the belief that the worst has been passed, and everything adverse likely to happen amply discounted. Prices in most instances are certainly down to conservative figures. There has been no increase in the supply of railroad securities, and the reorganization which many large properties have gone through gives them promise of a future value which has much to do with the present resisting powers of the market.

The silver market for the week was narrow, and closed fractionally lower in New York at 70 1-4 cents per ounce.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

The Condition of Winter Wheat—Valuable Statistical Returns.

Statistical returns of the department of agriculture, issued on Saturday afternoon for the month of December, are principally devoted to the indications of the average prices of various products of the farm in the interest local markets. The value of corn is 37 cents per bushel, which is 2.4 cents lower than the corresponding price of last year, which was 39.4 cents per bushel, a figure which corresponds nearly with the average farm price of corn for the decade 1880 and 1889 inclusive, which was 39.3, and is 6.1 cent lower than the average for the three years, 1890 to 1892. Potatoes on the farm Dec. 1 were selling at the average of 66c per bushel, 7 cents and a fraction less than the same time last year. Cotton—The average plantation price of cotton as shown by the department reports, was on Dec. 1, 6.99 cents per pound, as against 8.4 cents per pound on the same date last year, showing a decline of 1.4 of a cent. Winter wheat—The condition of winter wheat on the 1st day of December averaged 90.15, against 97.7 last year. In the middle and southern states it ranged from 75 to 99. In the principal winter wheat states the condition is as follows: Michigan 89, Ohio 90, Indiana 90, Illinois 85, Missouri 82, Kansas 89, California 100. Winter rye—The condition of winter rye as reported is 94.6 as against 89.4 last year. The average price of